

ISLE OF PINES
PACT RATIFIED
AFTER 21 YEARS

Control Goes to Cuba—Americans Protected Under Favored Nations Clause

LAUSANNE TREATY
ACTION GOES OVER

World Court to Be Considered Dec. 17—21 Treaties Is Session's Record

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Senate yesterday ratified the Isle of Pines treaty with minor reservations, sent the Lausanne Treaty to re-establish relations with Turkey back to committee, and voted, 76 to 2, to make the World Court question a special order for next Dec. 17.

The vote of the Senate, 63 to 14, to ratify the pact by which the United States relinquishes, in favor of Cuba, all claims to sovereignty over the Isle of Pines was described as highly gratifying to President Coolidge, but not so the action in putting over until the next session consideration of the Lausanne convention.

With early adjournment of the Senate in prospect, President Coolidge communicated to Mr. Borah of the Foreign Relations Committee, his desire for early ratification of the Turkish treaty, but a canvass of the situation in the Senate convinced Mr. Borah that the necessary two-thirds majority for ratification could not be had.

The Turkish Situation

Even after this action had been taken, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, conferred at length with Mr. Borah on the subject but there was no indication that the senator had changed his view that to press the treaty at this time would result only in its rejection since practically all of the Democrats are opposed to it.

With action by the Senate deferred until the regular session in December the United States would be without diplomatic and commercial relations with Turkey and advice have reached the White House that the situation may prove embarrassing, both to Americans in Turkey, and to those having trade with that country. Senate decision with respect to the World Court means that proposals or consideration at this session have been abandoned. Specifically, the Swanson resolution for American adherence to the international court with the reservation approved by Presidents Harding and Coolidge is the matter made the special order of business but other propositions could be advanced as substitutes.

Treaties Ratified

Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic leader, brought up the World Court question by asking unanimous consent to have it made the unfinished business for Dec. 17. Senator C. C. Dill (D.) of Washington objected and the minority leader then proposed motion to the same end as the agreement. Senators Dill and Peter Norbeck, the latter a Republican of South Dakota, voted against it.

The Senate already has ratified the treaty with Great Britain defining the boundary between the United States and Canada, and Mr. Borah expects to get favorable action tomorrow on another treaty with Great Britain establishing the level of the Lake of the Woods between the United States and Canada in Minnesota.

With this pact disposed of and the Lausanne Treaty recommended, the Senate calendar will have been cleared of all conventions upon foreign governments. Mr. Borah called attention that since the first of the year 23 treaties had been ratified.

Before ratifying the Isle of Pines Treaty, which was negotiated 21 years and 11 days ago, the Senate accepted, without roll-calls, two resolutions by Mr. Borah and Senator James A. Reed (D.) of Missouri.

The Borah reservation provides that all provisions of existing or future treaties between the United States and Cuba shall be extended to affect the inhabitants of the Isle of Pines, while the Reed reservation provides that Americans resident in the island shall have the benefit of the favored nation clauses in Cuban conventions.

Ratification Roll-Call

On the final vote the treaty mustered 11 more than the necessary two-thirds majority. The roll-call follows:

For ratification: Republicans: Bingham, Butler, Cameron, Capper, Coudens, Curtis, Hale, Deneen, Dupont, Ernst, Fess, Gillett, Goff, Hale, Harrell, Johnson, Jones of Washington, Keyes, McKinley, McLean, McMaster, McNary, Means, Metcalf, Moses, Norris, Odell, Pepper, Pine, Reed of Pennsylvania, Sackett, Schall, Shortridge, Stanfield, Wadsworth, Watson and Welles.

Democrats: Bayard, Bratton, Broussard, Bruce, Caraway, Ferris, Fletcher, Gerry, Glass, Harris, Harrison, King, Mayfield, Neely, Overman, Pittman, Ransdell, Robinson, Shepard, Simmons, Smith, Swanson, Tamm, Tyson, Walsh and Wheeler—26.

Against ratification: Republicans: Borah, Brookhart, Cummings, Fernald, Frazier, and Willis—3.

Democrats: Ashurst, Blease, Copeland, Dill, Heflin, McKellar, and Reed of Missouri—7.

Farmer-Labor: Shipstead—1.

Total, 14.

Reforms Ministry



Ahmed Ziwari Pasha, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs in New Egyptian Government.

NEW EGYPTIAN
CABINET FORMED

Coalition Ministry Includes Three of Four Parties in Anti-Zaghlul Bloc

By Special Cable

CAIRO, March 14.—Ahmed Ziwari Pasha, last night, tendered the Cabinet's resignation to the King, but immediately accepted the royal request to form a new Cabinet, whose composition was announced as follows:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ahmed Ziwari Pasha.

Minister of Finance, Yehia Ibrahim Pasha.

Minister of Public Works, Ismail Sirry Pasha.

Minister of Interior, Ismail Sidky Pasha.

Minister of Communications, Youssef Cattai Pasha.

Minister of War, Moussa Fouad Pasha.

Minister of Justice, Abdel Aziz Fahmy Bey.

Minister of Education, Aly Maher Bey.

Minister of Agriculture, Tewfik Doss Bey.

Minister of Waqfs, Muhammad Ali Bey.

Future of Government

This is a coalition cabinet of three of four parties forming the anti-Zaghlul bloc, the only unrepresented party being the Nationalists who have only six seats in the Chamber. Of the foregoing cabinet the first-named, the fourth-named and the fifth-named are independents, the second-named, third-named and sixth-named belong to the recently formed Unionist party of which Yehia Ibrahim is president, while the four last named all belong to the Liberal Constitutionalists.

The formation of this cabinet is regarded as an effort to secure the support of all the anti-Zaghlul forces in the Chamber and it is doubtless hoped the new ministry may have a fairly long span which, however, is most doubtful.

Chamber Support Lacking

From the viewpoint of mental qualities and experience the new cabinet is exceedingly strong. Indeed Egypt has probably never known a ministry embracing such an array of talent. Yehia Ibrahim was Premier during 1923, Ismail Sirry is Egypt's foremost native engineer, who has several times been Minister of Public Works, Ismail Sidky remains Minister of Interior in which position he has done brilliant work, Youssef Cattai is a Jewish financier and previously held the finance portfolio, Abdel Aziz Fahmy is perhaps the ablest native lawyer, while Tewfik Doss and Muhammad Ali are both able barristers and effective public speakers.

But all this talent will hardly compensate for the lack of adequate support in the Chamber where, it is apparent, the Zaghlulists hold a majority.

ITALIAN DEPUTIES
UPHOLD MUSSOLINI

ROME, March 14 (AP).—The Chamber of Deputies gave the Government of Benito Mussolini two votes of confidence today.

Supporting the Government's internal policy, the Chamber voted, 215 to 12, while the second vote, on the colonial policy, was 211 to 15.

POLISH AFFAIRS
HOLD ATTENTION
OF THE COUNCIL

Disputes Between That Country and Danzig Aired at Geneva

By Special Cable

GENEVA, March 14.—The famous dispute over the Polish letter boxes in the Free City of Danzig was the chief of a series of disputes between Poland and the Free City which came before the League of Nations Council yesterday afternoon. Reporting on the matter to the Council, the Spanish representative, Quinones de Leon, proposed that the Council should ask the World Court for an advisory opinion, but that at the next ordinary session of the Court would not be held in time for its opinion to be received by the Council at its next meeting in June, it was decided to ask that a special session should be held, it being felt that it was important that the dispute should be settled as soon as possible. Both the Polish and the Danzig representatives agreed to this course.

Commercial Boycott Charged

Dr. Sahm, Burgo-master of Danzig complained bitterly of the commercial boycott instituted by Poland against the Free City, as the result of which he asserted 10,000 persons were unemployed out of a population of 370,000, to which Count Skzydzki, the Polish Foreign Minister responded that this was not due to government action, but to public opinion, and that it was necessary to provide police protection day and night for the boxes and for the postmen.

Next in importance was the question of whether a certain agreement between the two governments on railway tariffs should be ratified or not. The high commissioner decided that the agreement should be ratified and the Polish Government applied against this decision, but the Council in adopting the report presented by Quinones de Leon upheld the decision of the high commissioner.

Saar Gendarmerie

Prior to the consideration of these subjects, the council, which at the close of the morning session had reappointed the members of the Saar commission with Y. Rault as chairman for one year only, considered the question of the local gendarmerie in the Saar basin. Mr. Rault said that the addition of a further 500 men to the gendarmerie last September had been decided by the governing commission to constitute too heavy a burden on the budget. An increase of 250 had therefore been fixed upon, bringing the number up to 1,000.

Asst. Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, said that the British Government attached great importance to the withdrawal of the French troops from the Saar basin, as soon as possible. He hoped that the governing commission would consider whether when the gendarmerie reached 1,000 it was possible to withdraw the remaining French troops, while retaining the number up to 1,000.

INDIAN DIARCHY ISSUE

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, March 14.—The Central Provinces Legislative Council carried a Swarajist motion reducing the salaries of ministers to 10,000 rupees, which means the Legislature declined to resuscitate the diarchy, which has been dead in this Province for a year. The Council having refused the last chance given by the Government to revive the diarchy, which many members wanted, it will probably be dissolved.

FREE STATE GOVERNMENT WINS
IN DAIL EIREANN ELECTIONS

Only Two Out of Nine Places Contested for Go to the Republicans—Smallness of Poll Indicates Electors on Whole Apathetic

DUBLIN, March 14 (AP).—The miniature general election for seats in the Dail Eireann to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Nationalist members has proven a triumph for the Government. Despite the fact that there were some close contests in the polling, which took place on Wednesday, seven of nine places were won by Government representatives. The other two were Republicans.

The smallness of the poll would indicate that the electors as a whole were rather apathetic. Even in North Dublin, where the Ministerialists have an excellent organization, only 56 per cent of the electors voted.

Jugoslavia and Turkey
Resume Relations

By Special Cable

Belgrade, March 14.—DIPLOMATIC relations between Yugoslavia and Turkey have been resumed for the first time since the war. The Ankara Government has notified the Belgrade Foreign Office that the Turkish Consul, Lutfi Bey, has been appointed diplomatic representative. The Yugoslav diplomatic representative in Turkey will be Trajan Zichovich.

The Yugoslav Minister at Athens, Mr. Gavrilovich, has arrived in Belgrade to report on the course of the negotiations for an alliance between Yugoslavia and Greece. Mr. Gavrilovich is an optimist in his declarations.

The Greek delegate, Mr. Kaklamas, has left for Geneva as Greek representative at the League of Nations meetings and on the conclusion of the League sittings he will come to Belgrade to continue the negotiations.

DEMOCRACY
FOR RUSSIA
IS FORECAST

Foreign Policy Association Speaker Foresees It As Outcome of Soviet

Picturing a growing conflict between the strong individualism of the Russian peasant and the rigid Communism of the industrial worker, Maurice G. Hindus, a native of Russia, an American college graduate, and author of "The Russian Peasant and the Revolution," foresees as the outcome a gradual democratization of the Soviet Government.

Mr. Hindus, who was one of the principal speakers at the luncheon meeting of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza hotel today, expressed the view to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that this disagreement between the peasant and the industrialist, will bring a fusion of their individualism and collectivism which will result in a new form of a social co-operative organization. He returned from a visit to Russia but a few months ago.

GERMANS DESIRE
PEACE PERIOD

Dr. Stresemann Explains Country's Attitude on Its Many Problems

By Special Cable

BERLIN, March 14.—In an interview with a representative of the Koenigs Zeitung, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, discussed the reasons for the German Government's suggestions regarding the establishment of a security pact, and also Germany's attitude toward its entrance into the League of Nations. The reasons for the Reich's initiative in this question, he said, were the present desire of France to obtain security at the expense of the Rhineland, owing to the probability that the Geneva protocol would not be accepted, the possibility of an alliance between France, England and Belgium against Germany, and last but not least, the strong desire of the German people, as well as German industry, to enter a period of peace, order and liberty, leading to prosperity, development and reconstruction.

No Force Intended

He denied that Germany wished to change its eastern frontier by force, but added that no party in Germany, from the Nationalists to the Communists, believed that the frontier in the east was in accordance with the rights of a self-determining people. "Noble," he added, could expect Germany not to seek the protection of Article 19 of the League of Nations, which provides that treaties should be changed by agreement. "Regarding Germany's entrance to the League of Nations," Dr. Stresemann said the Government realized that it could help German minorities in other countries and could help other countries in Germany. "The Reich," he added, "is not a member of the League. He rejected, however, the argument that the League of Nations knows only members of equal rights and equal obligations, brought forward by the Communists, that it should be exempt from the obligations of Article 16.

Two Kinds of Nations

"It is incorrect to say the League of Nations has only equal members," Dr. Stresemann declared. "Since the Treaty of Versailles there are two kinds of nations in Europe—such as the great powers, and the small nations. The great powers have a right to demand military control and those who have not disarmed. If the League of Nations realizes its great aim and all

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Coolidge Forces Striving
for Warren Confirmation

Lines Tighten as President's Personal Influence Is Felt—Friends Hopeful But Doubtful Following White House Conference

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Lines were drawn in the Senate today for another contest between the Administration forces and the opposition with the calling up in open session of the once rejected nomination of Charles B. Warren, to be Attorney General.

With the personal influence of President Coolidge evident, Administration leaders, urged in conference with the executive to put up a fight for confirmation of his cabinet appointee, were bending every effort to pick up the votes necessary to accomplish it. The President, in further conferences with Senate leaders last night, urged particularly that Mr. Warren's qualifications be vigorously presented before another vote on confirmation.

While hopeful of a different result this time, Republican leaders today were unable to see where the added strength necessary to put the nomination through would come from. In the face of the latest canvasses which indicated, in fact, that they were more apt to lose strength, they were trying to improve the situation by pairing off some of their absentees against the presence of several opponents who were absent when the tie vote was taken Tuesday.

They also faced the disadvantage of the adverse committee report, giving opponents the upper hand in any strategic moves. Senator Thomas J. Walsh (D.), from Montana, a leader of the opposition forces who submitted the report in executive session late yesterday, said he was still undecided, however, whether he would demand a straight out vote on confirmation, with a tie vote meaning rejection, or raise the question of the constitutionality of the President's authority to re-submit the nomination.

FRENCH WOMEN
MAY GET VOTE

Opportunity to Be Given in Chamber to Discuss Enfranchising Bill

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, March 14.—By an overwhelming vote, the Chamber of Deputies decided to give an opportunity for the discussion of the bill enabling women to vote in the municipal elections, which will be held six weeks hence. The move was somewhat unexpected, and the news that there is the possibility of French women obtaining the rights which English and American women have long had has caused a considerable stir.

The bill, which was promoted by M. Flaudin, will receive special privileges next Tuesday, and there is a real prospect of the Chamber expressing itself definitely in favor of extending the suffrage. Remembering past experiences, it is natural that there should be some skepticism regarding the ultimate fate of the proposal, especially as the Government is understood to be opposed. It is curious that most of the support comes from the Center and Right, but votes for women is not a party question. The Communists at the extreme left intend, whether the bill is passed or fails, to present women candidates at the forthcoming elections. There is nothing to prevent such action, the eligibility of candidates being examined after elections and not before.

Placate the Peasants

Mr. Hindus pointed out that the Soviet Government is recognizing that as conditions stand now it must placate the peasants rather than attempt to convert them. To this end the so-called new economic policy has been introduced, by which parcels of farm land are being allotted. Education is the other instrument which the Soviets use in the villages, and the Communist doctrine is being taught. The Government also employs scores of official lecturers, who support the Soviet cause throughout the country. But there is another side to the peasant question, and that is the peasant as a voter. The peasant as a voter is a new phenomenon in the Soviet régime, he added. "The Soviets will surely remain in power, but will be more dependent on the peasants for their development in light of two paramount considerations. One is that the economic plight of the peasant does not put him in a very favorable frame of mind toward the government. Prices for the mere necessities of life are exorbitant. It is hard for him to earn a living.

Spread of Education

"And the second factor is that the gradual spread of education in the village, although it is regulated to Communist doctrines, will eventually convert more peasants than it will convert the peasant being taught what to think, will soon learn how to think, and thus how to make his opposition most effective. His realization of his potential political power will likely force the Soviets to acquiesce further to his demands."

As to the ultimate outcome Mr. Hindus sees a workable compromise between the two classes. It will mean, for example, a greater measure of individual property rights, co-operation on the part of the Government in equipping the peasant with modern agricultural machinery, which because of his small farms he cannot obtain, and finally in softening the dictatorial rule with the extension of more democratic political power.

Concerning America's recognition of Russia, Mr. Hindus favors such action most on the ground that the United States can accomplish a great deal of good and would have nothing to lose.

"For one thing, I believe there is no possibility of Communist propaganda ever having any influence in the United States. The strength of the middle class prevents any social revolution. I believe, furthermore, that the Soviet Government would not make an effort to extend such propaganda to the United States. It should break its pledge with the United States and relations were broken off, that would be a greater blow to the Soviets than the present refusal to open intercourse."

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COOLIDGE READY
TO CALL SECOND
PARLEY ON ARMS

If Other Nations Are Responsive to "Sounding Out" He Will Act

PLANS DISCUSSED
WITH MR. KELLOGG

Would Like to Have Conference in Washington—Some of His Views Outlined

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14.—President Coolidge is ready, if the other nations are responsive, to call a second disarmament conference to take up the questions that were left unfinished at the former parley and perhaps to extend the scope to some subjects not on the former agenda. It was made known at the White House yesterday afternoon that the President is awaiting developments in Europe following the rejection of the Geneva protocol by Great Britain. He wants positive assurance of the report that the League of Nations security program has collapsed before making a definite announcement beyond the repetition of former statements that he is prepared to take the initiative when the time is favorable.

As it seems to the President, according to a spokesman for him, the time seems near when he can go forward with this plan to invite the nations to confer about the further limitation of armament, including cruisers, submarines, destroyers and aircraft. The President conferred today with Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, about the expediency and manner of sending out invitations. If it is found that the League of Nations has abandoned its plan for insuring peace, definite announcements will be made within a few days.

A Talk With Chamberlain

Before he left London, Mr. Kellogg discussed the matter in a general way with Austen Chamberlain, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Otherwise there has been no communication with foreign governments. One of the questions to be taken up is what nations shall be invited, beyond the great naval powers. It is not regarded as probable that Far Eastern affairs will have a place on this agenda, since those that were acted upon at the former conference are said to have not been fully carried out. There is also a discussion of the admission of Germany, which, although not a naval power today, has an interest and responsibility in the settlement of European affairs and the maintenance of peace. Economic questions as possible keeping the peace may possibly have a place on the agenda or be related to subjects included in it.

There will be a preliminary sounding out of the powers to be invited through the American representatives in the respective capitals before formal invitations are sent. Informal assurances have been given by Great Britain, Japan and Italy that they would be willing to join in such a parley and only the question of France, therefore, remains to be made clear.

Wants Washington Parley

President Coolidge, it was said at the White House, desires to have the conference held in Washington, which he regards as a logical succession, and the fact that the former conference held its sittings here and taken the first steps toward curbing armament would be an inspiration for future efforts. However, if other nations preferred that the conference should be held elsewhere, the President would consider their wishes.

Great Britain's spokesmen have indicated that they would be pleased to have the conference held in London if agreeable to the other powers. It is not considered probable that the meeting could be arranged for before early autumn and it could not be held there if it was that if Washington is decided upon, officials here say. Although President Coolidge will not propose that the conference deal with the question of land armament, since the United States armed forces on land are negligible in this connection, it would be very gratifying to him if the conferees who are burdened with the support of large armies would consider the question of lightening land as well as sea forces. The United States, it was pointed out, had reduced the size of its armies, as have some of the other powers.

Another Important Angle

The starting point of the new conference, if one is called, will be where the first one left off, and President Coolidge will use his influence for the present to induce four other powers to continue the limitation program. Just as the first conference admittedly stopped competition in the building of capital ships, so it is believed that the competition now going on in the construction of cruisers and other small craft which is imposing a heavy burden upon the people can be checked.

It is regarded as all the more important that this shall be done since recent developments regarding aircraft indicate that concentration on the building of smaller craft will become insistent. There is a strong feeling that restrictions must be placed on aircraft production for military purposes as well as on surface craft and that the subject should be threshed at the proposed conference.

DEFEAT INDIAN OPIUM POLICY

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, March 14.—The government defeat yesterday on its opium policy. The Finance Member pointed out that the only difficulty in proceeding too quickly toward absolute prohibition was the danger of smuggling and illicit cultivation. The government did not wish to make a profit from the degradation of other countries. If the Assembly's verdict was accepted it involved the sacrifice of a net revenue of 15,000,000 rupees.

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Scope of Women's Activities to Be Depicted in Boston Display

Massachusetts League of Women Voters to Direct Exhibition at Horticultural Hall March 20 and 21—Arts and Business Callings Dramatized

It was once the graceful tradition for woman "to sit in the parlor and sew a fine seam." Or, if inclined to a shade more strenuous activity, the whirl of the spinning wheel was the eloquent symbol of her industry. Now she may be the baker or the candlestick maker. She may be a painter of odd little swinging signs or of quaint furniture. She may be sculptor or woodcarver or book-binder. She may lay glamorous patterns upon silks in magic colors. She may fashion semiprecious stones, or pearls, diamonds, cabochon emeralds or sapphires into beautiful examples of the jeweler's art; she may photograph children or their elders with a gratifying sensitiveness.

Visualizing Spheres of Work

The exhibit is designed to help young women visualize some of the many spheres of useful and satisfying activity open to them, by dramatizing occupations pursued with eminent success by women whose tastes in productive work have traversed a surprising range of decorative and cultural possibilities as well as some phases of business which have hitherto been commonly restricted by popular conception of suitability to men.

The league has hoped also to make the exhibit a concrete guide to such schools and colleges as are seeking better to prepare their students to enter vocations that will best contribute to the steady progress, the increasing happiness and welfare of women.

The myth that a woman's skill is as limited as the old-fashioned idea reckoned it, must go down, for instance, before the sight of Mrs. Harry F. Loring, who has run her own business as a sign painter for several years and who needs offer no apology for the quality of her signs.

Sculpture and Painting

There are many women sculptors whose work has come to hold some particular flair, some delicacy and vibrancy of treatment that sets it apart. Miss Nellie J. Thompson, whose studio is in Trinity Court, where she specializes in the modeling of charming, small garden pieces but larger work for the Memorial Church in New Bedford, will work in a booth of her own at the exhibit. Miss Thompson formerly worked in water colors but turned to sculpture as a medium which she found offered her a greater scope.

Then there is Mary Caroline Hardy, And to the delightful tale of Miss Hardy's finding of a satisfying means of expression there is attached the story of a gifted man who lived in Windsor, N. H., not far from the artist colony at Cornish. He painted

trays and other decorative pieces with such feeling for colors and touch that brought visitors to his tiny studio from all over the country. The time came when, through realization that she was the person to continue his manner of decoration, this man taught Miss Hardy his decorative secrets. Bright, gay things to furnish seaside houses Miss Hardy does. Richer, more dignified pieces for the town house library; vivid fittings for the garden; all of them holding a delicacy, a vibrancy of color and a richness of design, to say nothing of a feeling for the fragrance and luster of sentiment. And, for good measure, Miss Hardy has learned that walls, decorated to match her furniture, give her room a final tang of their own that enhances the whole.

Interior Decoration

The profession of interior decorating for women is well established. Enrolled in its ranks are many gracious and gifted women, among whom perhaps Miss Elsie de Wolfe is preeminent. There are several well established firms of women doing interior decorating in Boston, and that of Atwater & Coleman will help to represent them at the exhibit. Then there is Miss Carey, whose early Italian booth, fitted with polychrome door and wrought iron gates, and filled with sixteenth century treasures is certain to strengthen the arguments in favor of women entering so rich a world of endeavor. Old glass belongs, somehow, first of all in the United States, to New England. Sandwich glass and the other beautiful glasses that simpler days possessed as a matter of course, have been inextricably woven into the history of the materials of New England manners. It is not surprising to find a woman, Miss Frances M. Nichols, collecting old glass and pewter, having, perchance, sternly to subdue her own acquisitive taste in order ever to part with any of the pieces she has found.

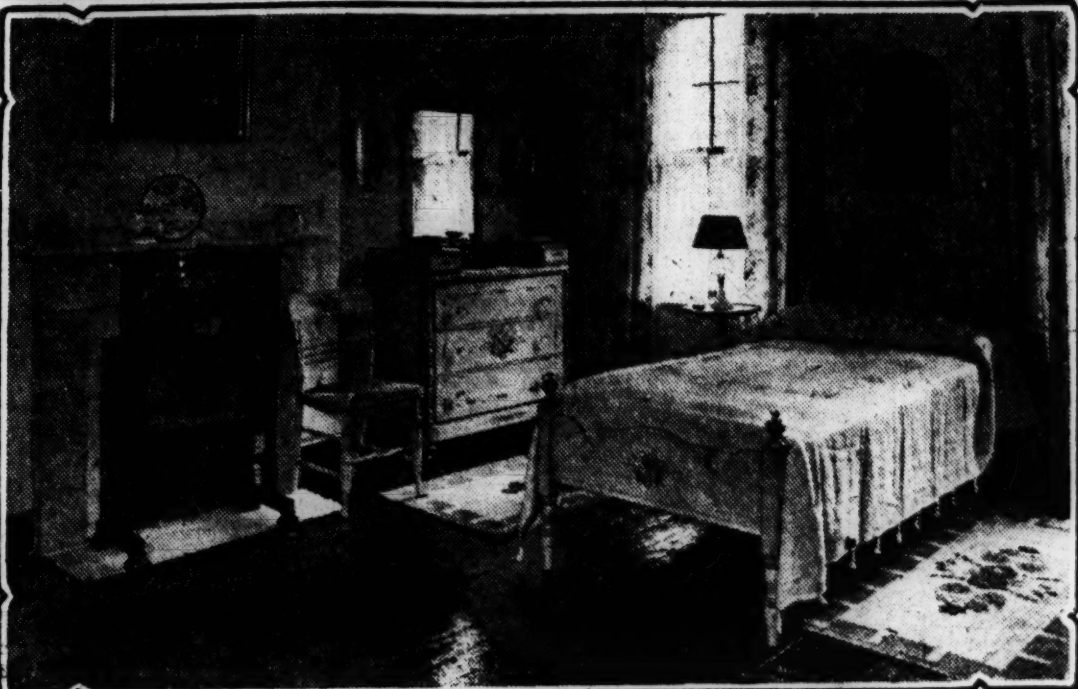
Weaving and Laundering

Miss Richardson and Miss Hobbs, working with former service men in the simple, silvered house on the edge of Boston's new and pleasant "Fayette Quarter," working in soft woods, are to have a booth to prove by their example the satisfaction women can find in hand weaving as an occupation.

Then there is laundry work. Twenty-six years ago the Sunshine Laundry Shop was started in Brookline by women who were graduates of Smith College. Subsequently the laundry was taken over, some 18 years ago, by Miss Harriet Blaisdell, whose theory has been that a laundry, managed with attention and conscience, must obviously become a real contribution to the community.

Among others who will have booths are the Original Thread and Needle Shop; Miss Dorothy Jarvis, who has found a camera an instrument of infinite variety and achievement; Miss Margaret Rogers, to exhibit hand-made jewels; Miss Margaret Blodgett, working with Japanese

Arts and Crafts in Ever Expanding Field of Women's Successful Effort



Upper Left: Nellie L. Thompson, Sculptor. Photograph by Egan-Jobey, Boston.

Upper Right: Painter of Silks. Photograph by Dart Studio, Waltham.

Lower: Bedroom Furniture, Painted and Arranged by Mary Caroline Hardy. Photograph by Darling, Salem.

"The marble index of a mind forever Voyaging through strange seas of thought, alone." —Wordsworth.

"He best can paint them who shall feel them most." —Pope.

"... The atmosphere Breathes rest and comfort." —Longfellow.

French and Italian papers and leathers to bind books choice and permanently; Miss Emma Kaan to exhibit woodcuts and other decorative cards. Then there are the important occupations of managing of employment

bureaus, or advising upon investments, mailing and multigraphing, of reading systems and of the far-reaching usefulness of association with such organizations as the New England Dairy and Food Council. The Women's Educational and in-

dustrial Union will conduct a rotary exhibition. Mary Caroline Crawford, specialist in social service publicity, will show how her service helps welfare agencies raise their budgets and function more helpfully in the com-

munally. Newspaperwomen will have their place, and commercial designers and fashion drawing, too. During the two days of the exhibit there will be several special and diverting features, notably a series of living pictures, devised and ar-

AUTOMOBILE SHOW PROVED SUCCESS

Dealers Report Sales Records—Big Interest Shown

Boston's 1925 Automobile Show draws to a close tonight at the Mechanics Building with numerous records to its credit. For 23 years motorists have had their yearly exhibit in Boston, but not in all that time, dealers asserted today, have the sales come in such large numbers and as easily, nor has there been such promise of a continued upward trend in the motor industry.

Throughout the entire week there has been almost an unbroken chain of visitors who have thronged the Mechanics Building afternoon and evening, and today, if anything, there appeared to be a larger crowd at the show.

When the closing hour approaches tonight there will be a hasty clearing out of a great many of the automobiles now on display. In nearly every booth cars already tagged with the names of their new owners.

POLISH LEADER TO SPEAK

AMHERST, Mass., March 13 (Special)—Joseph Mikulowski-Pomorski, president of the Agricultural College of Poland, Warsaw, who is now touring this country, will be a speaker at Polish farmers' day of the Massachusetts Agricultural College on March 28. He will speak in Polish.

AWARDS ANNOUNCED AT MOUNT HOLYOKE

Recipients of Four Fellowships Are Named

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 14 (Special)—Mount Holyoke College announces the award of the four graduate fellowships for study in other colleges and universities during the year 1925-26. Two of the four fellowships go to alumnae of Mount Holyoke who are now connected with the faculty of other colleges, one to an assistant in the faculty of Mount Holyoke, and one to a member of the present senior class.

Miss Evelyn S. Gibson of North Andover, now a member of the faculty of Vassar College, will receive the Mary E. Woolley fellowship, established by the Alumnae Association. She will spend the year in England, in candidacy for the degree of Ph.D. in economic history, working with original records of the history and development of the textile industry, with special reference to the labor problems involved.

Miss Phoebe Young of Goshen, N. Y., now a member of the department of chemistry in Goucher College, will receive the 1905 fellowship, established by the class of 1905. Miss Young will study for a doctor's degree in chemistry at the University of Michigan.

Miss Cora L. Durkee, now assistant and reader in the English department at Mount Holyoke, will receive the '86 fellowship, established by the class of '86. She will study for her master's degree in English at Radcliffe or Yale.

Miss Evelyn McDonnell of South Hadley Falls, and a member of the present senior class, has been awarded the Bardwell Memorial fellowship. She will spend the coming year either at Radcliffe or Yale, studying for her master's degree in English literature.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW



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of recent geographical changes, and special departments in which are listed treaties and trade agreements helpful to students, librarians and business men.

In other words, FOREIGN AFFAIRS offers as complete and accurate a record as possible of events in the international field, and thoughtful and reliable opinion regarding the underlying causes of those events. For example—

In the April Issue—Just Out ELIHU ROOT

writing from the vantage point of his eightieth birthday, tells what he thinks of recent efforts to establish world peace. Thinking as highly as he does of FOREIGN AFFAIRS, it is natural that on one of the very rare occasions when he writes for publication Mr. Root should choose this review to carry his message to the American people.

Also:

COUNT SFORZA

former Foreign Minister of Italy, now Mussolini's chief antagonist, foretells the end of Fascist rule.

F. GARCIA CALDERON

compares present tendencies toward dictatorship in Latin America with conditions a few years ago, in a manner not always to the advantage of the present.

J. V. A. MAC MURRAY

Assistant Secretary of State, writes of the problems facing foreign capital today in China.

COUNT BETHLEN

Prime Minister of Hungary, gives a vivid account of his country's efforts to rise anew from the ashes of defeat.

Also:

ALBERT RATHBONE

who as Asst. Secretary of the Treasury made our Allied war loans, gives the first full story of that stupendous and much misunderstood undertaking.

W. E. B. DU BOIS

the American Negro leader, opens Western eyes to the transformation coming over Black Africa.

R. W. SETON-WATSON

A leading authority on Central European history, examines the latest evidence regarding the Sarajevo Murder and gives a startling verdict.

DR. HANS DORTEN

leader of the famous Rhineland movement for autonomy, tells his own story for the first time in any publication.

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World News in Brief

Berlin (AP)—Kitchens of 1925 were a feature which attracted much attention in Berlin's recent show-window competition, designed to show the progress which the last 100 years have brought in house furnishings. There was a beauty about the ancient kitchens which provoked much comment from women who know only the electrically equipped kitchen with all its modern equipment.

Washington—William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, has accepted an invitation to attend the eleventh annual international flower show at New York. He will speak at a banquet to be given the flower show judges.

Sofia, Bulgaria (AP)—Under instructions from the Ministry of Interior, the local authorities throughout Bulgaria are removing many towns, rejecting the foreign nomenclature that has existed in some instances for centuries. The results, so far as reported, indicate that the villagers are selecting names conspicuous for euphony and brevity. The movement has the approval of the Bulgarian Institute of Map-Making.

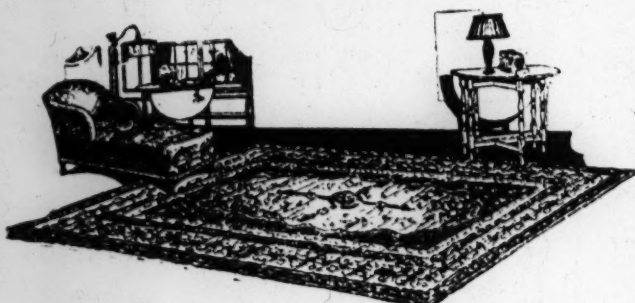
London—Cambridge University has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on James Loeb, retired banker of New York. Mr. Loeb is the founder of the Loeb Classical Library.

Washington—Requests for 1,400,000 of the new 12-cent postage stamps bearing President Harding's picture have been received from postmasters, for use on third-class mail when the new rates go into effect, April 15, although less than half the postmasters have placed their orders.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Union College debating team defeated Hobart, upholding the negative of the question, "Resolved, That Congress, by two-thirds vote, shall have the right to declare effective any law which the Supreme Court has pronounced unconstitutional."

Sofia, Bulgaria (AP)—The population of Bulgaria now numbers 5,115,906, according to figures published by the official newspaper, La Bulgarie. These are based on the census of 1924. The record shows that the increase of population has been steady since 1920.

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Perfect Seamless Rugs Economy Priced

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MINISTER ENDS TOUR OF POLAND

Mr. Ratayski Finds Roads
Are Good, and Local Bodies
Working Effectively

WARSAW, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Cyril Ratayski, the Polish Minister for Home Affairs, has just completed a visit of inspection to the eastern border districts. In an interview he gave the following information:

During my visit, which took place between Jan. 8 and Jan. 11, I received on the whole a good impression. The state of the roads in spite of the winter season was so good that my journey undertaken in a motor car from Warsaw via Luck to Kosc (350 kilometers) and from Kosc via Rowno to Kremenets was free of all hindrances or difficulties. The beaten tracks were everywhere properly protected, the bridges kept in proper order. The conditions which help public safety within the wojewodats (provinces) are satisfactory.

That the prosperity of the population is increasing is proved by the exceptional development of the border towns. The population during the last three years has grown in an extraordinary way, as for instance in Rzesze from 29,000 to 50,000, in Rowno from 30,000 to 55,000, in Zolobow from 8000 to 12,000.

The administrative authorities have built a block of houses for officials in Rzesze and Kremenets that are the pride of the architecture. The local governments, both provincial and municipal are working effectively, and their budgets show large sums expended on roads, schools and hospitals.

The Government intends to help the population by giving seed for sowing on easy terms, that is, a free credit till the autumn. The complaints of the people in the towns regarding the bureaucratic manner of dealing with their documents were justified and in future the proceedings will be simplified. The desire of the representatives of the Jewish faith that their communities should be recognized as legal bodies will be fulfilled by the central powers. A very good impression has been caused by the readiness with which in nearly all places the inhabitants expressed their readiness to live in friendly co-operation with the citizens of different faith and language.

The reports of bands of robbers, often not authenticated, often exaggerated, do not awaken so much alarm among the frontier inhabitants as in the daily press of the capital. The press ought to be more careful in its spreading of news of frontier attacks. There is hope that in a few years, burst forth into full life in line with the more happily situated west of Poland. None the less the Government, conscious of the grave position on the borders and aware of the economic needs of the people, is endeavoring that there should follow in the shortest possible time reforms in the administrative relations and the economic life in the eastern districts.

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

The Astronomical Society of South Africa, the formation of which has been noted in this column, is doing notable work along the lines of useful and popularizing activity. The latest copy of their journal reports interesting features of the presidential address of Dr. R. T. A. Innes of the Union Observatory of Johannesburg.

Discussing "South Africa's Place in the Advancement of Astronomy," he sun the history, distribution of observatories. Out of 153 observatories in the world, only 17 are south of the equator, or 26 south of 30 degrees north latitude. In general, these more southern locations have much clearer sky than the 127 stations situated farther northward. Of the 17 south of the line, only nine are actively engaged in research, and but one, the Cape Observatory, adequately equipped and officered. Figuring the percentage of astronomers as related to white population and income, he finds that the Union of South Africa is doing even more than its share.

He speaks of temporary stations provided in the past to supply much-needed observations of the southern skies. Then, there are the Harvard Station in Peru and the Lick Station in Chile. He mentions other southern stations, either established or in prospect, such as the Smithsonian Observatory at Calama, Chile, the station of the Ann Arbor Observatory at Bloemfontein, and the Yale Station at Johannesburg. Some of these might gain by locating under skies of equal clarity, but differing in longitude. As it is, much has been accomplished by co-operation, by which northern astronomers have been granted facilities for extending their investigations into the southern hemisphere, and carrying their observations completely to the South Pole of the heavens. He makes the plea that astronomy calls for international co-operation, a closer unity of purpose and organized effort, so that the facilities of every existing observatory may be employed with the greatest efficiency.

We may add to the above, details of a new observatory, established by the Dutch East Indian Astronomical Society, at Lembang, Java. It will have a refractor with English mounting, consisting of a visual and a photographic 24-inch telescope. The instrument, including the dome and a modern rising, elevator, floor, will be completed this year. The principal work will be determining parallaxes, or star-distances. The position of the new observatory is in longitude 7 hours, 10 minutes and 29 seconds east from Greenwich; in latitude 6 degrees, 49 minutes and 29 seconds south of the equator. The altitude is 5,000 feet. It will be called the Boescha Observatory from the name of the principal donor.

The beneficial effect of a society such as that of South Africa is seen in the astronomical results as well as in aroused interest. William Reid of Cape Town, director of the society's comet section, has just been awarded the Donohoe Comet Medal, granted by the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, for the discovery of an unexpected comet on March 25, 1924. Another medal was awarded at the same time to Dr. P. Finsler, of Bonn for a comet discovery on September 15, 1924. Mr. Reid has been awarded several medals in the past for his successful work in picking up new comets.

The Constellations. The Southern Cross is on the meridian at our time of observation. Alpha and Beta Centauri point directly toward it, and they are frequently called the "Southern Pointers." It has been suggested that the height of the cross makes a convenient standard of length, estimating distance in the heavens. The line joining Alpha and Gamma, the top star of the cross, is six degrees long. Thus, the cluster, Omega Centauri, the finest globular cluster visible to the naked eye, is about 12 degrees from Beta of Centaurus and about 15 degrees from Alpha of Crux. Omega Centauri contains thousands of stars, some of which by their regular and recurrent pulsation in brightness, tell us that their light has been 20,000 years on its journey to our earth. The globular cluster next in splendor is located in Tucana near the Small Magellanic Cloud. The Milky Way and the constellations make a brilliant band across the southern half of the heavens, extending from Canis Major in the west to Sagittarius in the east. The northern sky can boast of only Leo, Virgo, and Boötes, all fine constellations. Hydra stretches from its zenithal battlement well toward Procyon, lingering on the western horizon. Ophiuchus in the east looms up as it rises. Ursa Major lies very low in the north. Eleven first-magnitude stars are now visible.

The phases of the moon, given in Greenwich time, for April and May follow: First quarter on April 1 at 8:12 a. m.; full moon on April 9 at 3:33 a. m.; last quarter on April 15 at 11:40 p. m.; new moon on April 23 at 2:28 a. m.; first quarter on May 1 at 3:20 a. m.; full moon on May 8 at 1:43 p. m.; last quarter on May 15 at 5:46 a. m.; new moon on May 22 at 3:45 p. m.; first quarter on May 30 at 8:04 p. m.

The moon will be in apogee on April 1, April 30 and May 26; in perigee on April 13 and May 11. During April and May it will pass the planets in the following order: Neptune on April 4, May 1, and May 29; Saturn on April 10 and May 13; Jupiter on April 15 and May 18; Uranus on April 20 and May 17; Mercury on April 22 and May 20; Venus on April 22 and May 23; Mars on April 27 and May 25.

The Planets. The planet Mercury may be seen as an evening star about April 1, and also as a morning star about May 16. Being north of the equator in both instances, its position, even at the given dates, is not particularly favorable. On April 13 it is in inferior conjunction with the sun. Venus passes superior conjunction with the sun on April 24. Although becoming at that time an evening star, it will not be seen in the sunset glow until the end of May. During April and May, Mars will travel near the ecliptic from the vicinity of Aldebaran almost to Pollux. It passes well above Aldebaran and below Pollux. It is noticeably fainter than either. Saturn, near the constellation Libra, is in opposition to the sun on May 1. It is about twice as bright as Spica. Jupiter is the bright morning star in Sagittarius. Uranus also is a morning star, but faint as usual. Neptune, favorably placed as shown on the accompanying map, requires telescopic aid for observation.

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Gorovan (Persian) rugs
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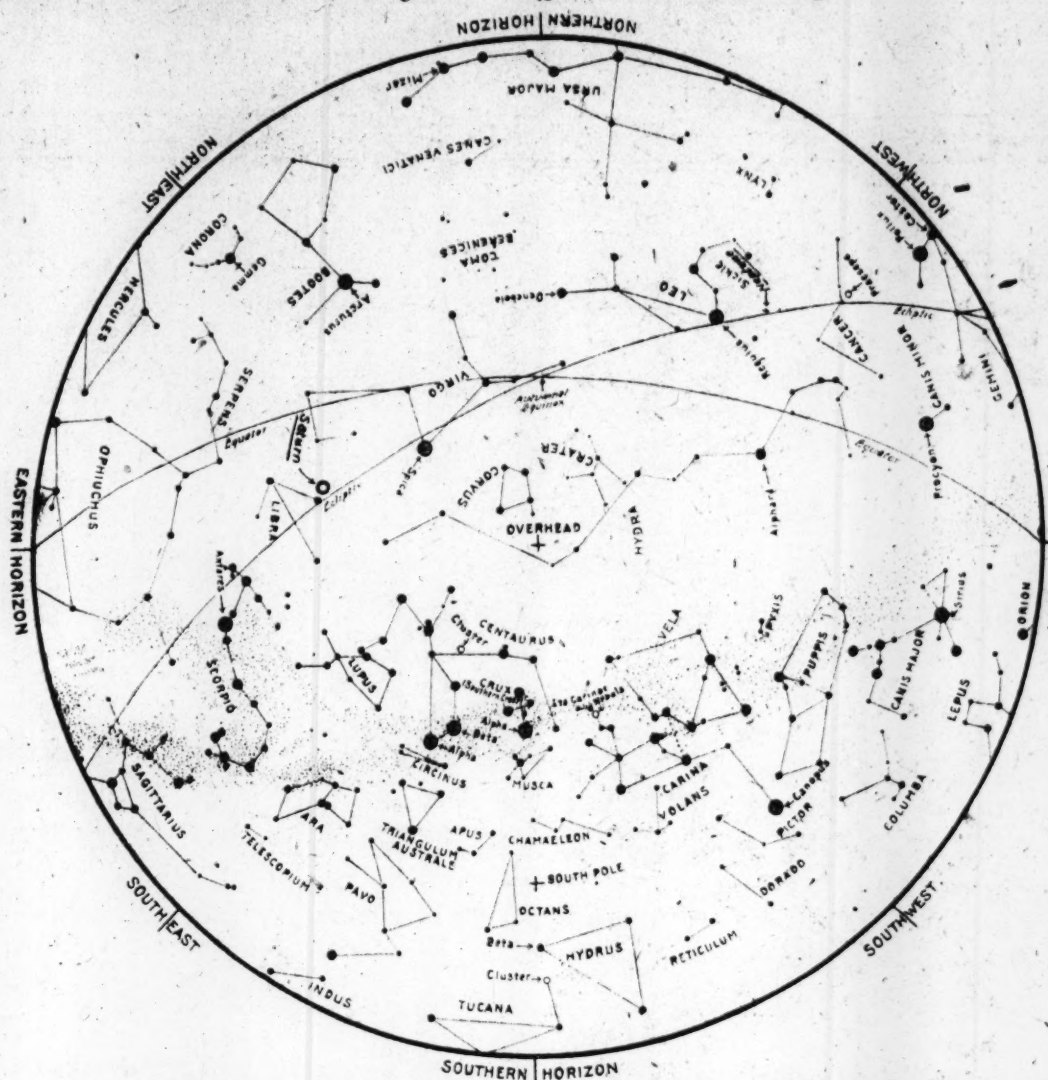
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The Southern Heavens for April Evenings



The April Evening Sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of southern Africa and southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on April 7 at 11 p. m., April 22 at 10 p. m., May 8 at 9 p. m., and May 23 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

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JEWS CLAIM RIGHTS IN PLAIN OF JEZREEL

Government Says Plowed
Land Was Not in Dispute

JERUSALEM, Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence)—An official statement on the Government Inquiry into the racial fight at Afula in the Plain of Jezreel, on Nov. 29 between Jewish and Arab cultivators, declares that it has been established that no part of the land recently acquired at Afula by Jewish interests was ever owned by the villagers concerned; that satisfactory provision was made for the protection of tenant rights as a condition of Government consent to the transfer of land to Jewish purchasers; that of the 71 tenants concerned 58 accepted cash payment in lieu of alternative areas of land offered by the purchasers, making the necessary declarations before a notary public; and that of the remaining 13 tenants who had at first refused all offers of settlement and had advanced exaggerated claims, nine subsequently came to an agreement with the purchasers.

Continuing, the Government statement declares:

There was no longer any reason to postpone the transfer of the lands, and Government approval was given, subject, nevertheless, to a further understanding by the purchasers to allot land in the neighborhood or elsewhere as far as possible to any tenants who had not settled their claims.

Certain specific misstatements have been circulated, which it is necessary to correct. It is not the case that during the incident in question the Jewish cultivators used arms issued by the Government. The only firearm used in the affray was a revolver, and revolvers are not issued by Government to colony armories.

The land which was being plowed by the Jewish cultivators on the date in question was not "land in dispute," but land in respect of which all tenant claims had already been amicably settled.

No bribes were offered to the tenants by or on behalf of the purchasers.

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Fountain Pens
Regular \$7.00 value
Red and black body. Fully guaranteed. 14 karat gold point, medium or fine. Sent postpaid anywhere in the U. S. World.
Regular size, with clip and gold band, as shown, \$6.00. Large size (medium), \$7.00. Extra-Jumbo size (large), \$8.00. With clip and gold band, \$9.00.

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FOREIGN MISSION
NEEDS DEPICTEDMethodist Secretary Tells
of Sacrifices Made to
Meet Fund Cut

GREAT BEND, Kan., March 14 (Special)—The sacrifices being made by missionaries to carry on their work unchecked by a \$1,000,000 cut in Methodist appropriations, were related here by the Rev. Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer of New York. Dr. Diffendorfer, who is corresponding secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, spoke at the local conference. He said:

"Every steamer coming from Asia and Africa and Europe is bringing us word of the sacrifice of our missionaries and of the efforts being made by Christians of the nations among which we work to support their own churches and schools and hospitals. Everywhere missionaries and nationals are trying to make a dollar do the work of two."

Missionary Supports School

"A missionary in Burma has taken over the support of a whole school rather than see it closed; another has given over to the mission some

\$600 which his father recently sent him from America for a much-needed Ford car; a missionary in Africa has borrowed money in order to keep his work going, and it is likely to keep him in debt for years.

"Two whole conferences in China report that pastors—American and Chinese alike—have voluntarily reduced their salaries by 10 per cent, and these men in the past almost without exception have been giving a tithe of their income for the furtherance of mission work. Many of these missionaries were in actual need when they voluntarily reduced their salaries rather than pass the financial loss on the Chinese Christians."

Give More Than Tithe

"From the most distant of distant cities—Pithorogh, high in the Himalayas, where cross the trade routes leading into Tibet and Nepal, the Rev. John N. Hollister, one of our second generation missionaries, writes me of effect there of the falling off of funds for missions coming from America. He says that the secretary of his district council, a young graduate of Lucknow College, added \$20 in addition to his full tithe as his contribution to the church; that \$20 represents a month's salary.

Another Indian pastor on the same district is giving a month's salary in addition to his tithe and the Indian pastor 75 miles farther into the mountains than Pithorogh is doing the same."

Progress in the Churches

The first meeting of the Presbyterian General Council ever held in the national capital is scheduled to open in Hotel Lafayette, March 17, completing its work for presentation to the Presbyterian General Assembly, which will meet in Columbus, O., May 21 to 28.

Plans for promoting the Presbyterian churches in Washington and for making this city the headquarters of the denomination are among the matters to come before the council, according to Dr. George B. Stewart of Auburn, N. Y., chairman of the Presbyterian National Capital Commission. The commission, appointed by the General Assembly to study the opportunity and duty of the church in Washington, has been making a survey of the religious life in this city, and has been formulating plans for church advance.

These plans involve four main features. They contemplate the enlargement, the improvement, the consolidation and the relocating of certain churches. This will be largely a matter for the individual churches to determine and carry forward with such co-operation from the church at large as they may seek. Another feature of these plans is the projecting of what some call a cathedral church and others call a monumental church.

A third feature is a Presbyterian building, intended adequately to represent and eventually to house all of the main offices of the church and its several boards. The fourth proposition is co-operation with other denominations in founding an Institute of Religious Education.

Plans to replace the present structure of the First Congregational Church in Washington, which is attended by President and Mrs. Coolidge, with a 10-story "Office Church" building are being considered by the church officials.

The church, a 60-year landmark of downtown Washington, is to be torn down for the construction of a new place of worship for the congregation, and it has been proposed to include this in a new building either with offices or apartments. The congregation has not yet definitely decided on the project, which was said to have had the approval of the National Congress of Congregational Churches.

The Free Church of Scotland ("Wee Frees") has withdrawn all objections to the bill now before the British Parliament to facilitate the union of the (Established) Church of Scotland and the United Free Church.

The twenty-second annual convention of the Religious Education Association is to be held in Milwaukee, April 22 to 25. The association is an international group of professional educators. Its purpose is to inspire the educational forces of the country with the religious ideal; to inspire the religious forces with the educational ideal, and to keep before the public the ideal of religious education and the sense of its need and value." Dr. Donald J. Cowling, president of Carleton College, is its president. Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, is the vice-president.

The council for the interchange of American, British and other preachers and speakers has arranged a preaching tour in England during May, June and July for Bishop Ashton Oldham of Albany, N. Y. Dr. C. E. Jefferson, New York City, also will pass several weeks in England. Dr. E. C. Dargan, Nashville, Tenn., will take greetings from American Baptists to the spring assembly of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland. Another visitor from the United States to England is Dr. Harris E. Kirk of Baltimore.

Missionary fellowships and scholarships offered annually by Union Theological Seminary, New York City, to missionaries on furlough in the United States are giving opportunity to many Christian workers abroad to do advanced research.

The order withholding permission to Germans to enter India being due to expire next year, the National Christian Council of India has decided to offer a warm welcome to German missions and missionaries.

The three new states on the Baltic Sea—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania—having completed seven years of independence, a service of thanksgiving was held in Marylebone Presbyterian Church, London.

The British Young Women's Christian Association offers a "sight-seeing week" in London, from April 9 to 16. Places of interest will be visited with guides, but visitors are left free to make their own arrangements if they wish. Accommodation will be provided at a college hostel at 8s. a day or £2 15s. for the week.

Visitors from all countries will be welcome, and it is hoped that international fraternity will be promoted. Particulars may be obtained from the holidays secretary, Y. W. C. A., George Street, Hanover Square, London.

The mailing list of missionaries of the United Christian Missionary Society of the Disciples of Christ includes 355 names.

The Bishop of Liverpool has invited Free Church ministers to preach one Sunday evening in each month in the cathedral now being built on the Mersey.

The Detroit council of churches has scheduled a series of noon meetings in a downtown theater.

The Dutch Baptist Union, established in 1881, now has 32 churches. The membership is about 3200, with an average annual increase of about 150 new members.

The Congregational Union of England and Wales has raised £400,000 of its £500,000 Forward Movement Fund, and hopes to obtain the rest before its annual meeting, in May.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



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Second Floor

Music of the World—Theatrical News

Furtwängler Returns to Berlin

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

WILHELM FURTWÄNGLER, who seems to have had great success in America, has returned, and conducted the last Philharmonic concert. He was greeted warmly by an audience that filled the hall. The program could have been more interesting than it was. For there were in two Schumann items: one by Georg, the other by Robert Schumann. Georg Schumann is director of the Singakademie choir and may be considered a very good musician. Good musicians have a certain predilection for writing variations. It avoids the necessity for having ideas of their own. Indeed the best part of this composition is the Handel subject taken from "The Harmonious Blacksmith," which he treats for half an hour, giving a résumé of all that is not modern. There is much Wagner in it, but very little else.

In the following piece, Robert Schumann's D-minor Symphony, one was led to remember Arthur Nikisch's reading of the same composition. The gift of genuine romantic feeling is not just what Furtwängler possesses; but this is the only condition on which the performance of Schumann's symphonies is justified, for they are of little interest from the orchestral point of view and full of repetitions which betray a lack of the constructive sense, conductor must present them as if he believed in what he performs. That was not the case here.

The memory of Nikisch was not helped even by the appearance of his son, Mitja Nikisch, playing Tchaikovsky's B flat minor concerto. He cannot be reckoned among the great pianists, though he had his place; his virtuosity is of the quiet sort of itself. The Tannhäuser Overture was the powerful finale of a concert, the program of which excelled by bad taste. Furtwängler's rhythmic force and sense of form, however, aroused the enthusiasm of the public.

New French Chamber Music
In one of my articles I mentioned how rarely French music is heard in German concert halls now. Therefore a concert devoted to French music aroused considerable interest. A young and clever conductor, Walter Herbert, had collected an ensemble of very good wind players belonging to the orchestra of the Conservatoire and gave a convincing reading of some chamber music by Florent Schmitt, Darius Milhaud, and Igor Stravinsky. Florent Schmitt's "Air and Scherzo" was a very mild prelude to the succeeding pieces. He has always been one of those good musicians about mentioned who exist in every country. He never violates the law of form, but the substance of his compositions is neither rich nor exciting. Darius Milhaud, whose fifth symphony was performed, is of quite a different character. His sense of form is very little developed; he always improvises with a lack of course, but he is in danger of spending his gifts in small change. What he calls a symphony is in fact mere improvisation, born under the influence of Stravinsky. The second movement, *Le vent*, points very clearly to some lyrical passages of the "Sacre du Printemps"; the last is inspired by Negro music. Stravinsky himself was represented by his Octet, which has already become famous and need not be analyzed.

After the intermission the young German composer, Kurt Weill, was introduced. His "Frauentanz," a cycle of songs on medieval texts, was performed at the latest Salzburger Festival, the singer being Lotte Leonard, an excellent soprano, who sang them again on this occasion. The whole concert, attended by the best public of musicians and music lovers, left a very good impression on all and gave them an appetite for more of this chamber music literature, in which France is particularly rich, though, of course, some young German composers, such as Hindemith and Jarnach, are also very successful in this kind of composition.

Lindberg and Melchior
A Finnish baritone and a Danish tenor have given recitals which proved interesting. Inge Lindberg had been in Berlin some years ago when he attracted much attention by the force and compass of his voice. He had been known as a boxer, and the use he made of his voice reminded one of his former profession. But at the same time he devoted himself with great love to Bach and Handel, whose works he sang with enormous breath control. Now he has come back a very cultivated singer, who has exceeded the bounds of good taste. His voice is still powerful, but he uses it with so much delicacy that all the shadings of sentiment underlying the songs of Hugo Wolf are rendered as well as the charming grace of Manuel de Falla's songs. From which it may be concluded that the singer possesses to a high degree the gift of self-control.

Lauritz Melchior is on the way to success, but he has not yet obtained it. Theodore Schrodeder, internationally acknowledged instructor of singing, based on right thinking, teacher and composer, has written a circular on request. Pierre Building, Copley Square, Boston.

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this control so necessary to a singer who wishes to preserve his voice for a long time in full beauty. The tenor voice of Lauritz Melchior seems to consist of two different voices which are not connected with each other. In general he delights in delicate touches; but in other moments, and particularly in the high registers, he attains great power, though not without effort. He had sung with considerable success in different German opera houses, but the concert platform is always dangerous for one who has not full technical mastery of his voice. Melchior has the makings of a great artist. Let us hope he will attain his aim.

It is rare to find in a player that imaginative power which is the first quality necessary to a creative artist. But it is just this gift that is generally overlooked by a public listening superficially to the music and appreciating only technical capacity, which, of course, it is much easier to grasp.

Stefanie Allina, a young Russian pianist, may be praised both on behalf of her technique and of her style of interpretation. What gives her, however, a position among rather above her fellow pianists, is a sensitivity arising from her imagination and penetrating her playing. She has a very individual style of interpretation. We may call it romantic style. She is not only a good player, but a gifted composer, at least for the petit genre. Altogether she is a refreshing acquaintance among the large number of mechanical players who forget to be musicians.

Young Italy and Its Role
By ALFREDO CASELLA
Rome, Feb. 15
IT is still difficult to foresee what the musical epoch which we are now going through will look like in a hundred years' time. I do not know, but I think it is not to be considered its chief characteristic. One must, in fact, go back as far as Bach to find a chaos of tendencies, of aesthetics, of technique, so confused.

Every new true point of view, we must not imagine that of all the many present tendencies one alone is right. Truth is one, but has at the same time innumerable aspects—each of which is right and not on itself. All things have a purpose, and in the world's concert every composer has his place. Apart from those who have the happy insight which instantaneously discovers the relation of values before unknown, there are forerunners, necessary, inevitable. The little talents are quite as indispensable as the great geniuses.

One often hears it said nowadays that ours is a period of transition. But this is true of all periods. And, in every instance, this affirmation—more than any other judgment—implies the importance of time. If there is a transition, it is not passing period when, while we speak, things are changing. I repeat, then, time alone will show us the value of contemporary musical thought. But it is possible that ideas still violently opposed today may in less than 50 years be considered as among the most important of the century.

A Return to Simplicity
One also hears a good deal about a coming return to simplicity. And it is indeed the "melody" dear to our grandparents will once more be fashionable. Here we touch the bedrock of the question, and it is at this point I must pause.

Every new theory put forward by those eager for progress has at first been criticized as too complex and insincere. And this is easily understood, because most people dislike change and the effort necessary to adapt themselves to new conditions. One must admit, however, that during the last 20 years music has undergone a big crisis, of which one characteristic is an excessive preoccupation with harmony. Vertical composition has been the chief aim of this period, and no composer has escaped its tyranny.

Thus, it can be said with absolute accuracy that, for a long time, post-Wagnerian music developed in the direction of complexity. And the far-reaching results of this crisis may be seen in atonality; that is to say, in a complete negation of the great historical tonal basis, which is the biggest achievement of the Viennese school.

For some years atonality appeared to be the supreme aim of "romantic" evolution. But—like cubism, which, for 10 years, seemed to have removed painting forever from realism, and which today is found walking the great road of ancient tradition—this temporary defiance of the harmonic sense has been quickly followed by a return to a sound and basic tonal discipline. Does this mean that atonality has been useless? Certainly not. Today atonality, resolving itself into the majestic flow of the secular evolution of our art, brings to our primitive tonal sense new riches and an enormous extension of its range. But—even if this or that individual still thinks it necessary to persist in pure atonality—it is evident.

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dent already that in spite of the fierce battle waged against it, tonality has emerged victorious. And at the same time, an era of excessive and overcharged harmony is ending. Henceforth, it is useless trying to astonish one's fellow musicians, or even the public, with harmonic splendor. Quite other things are needed for our blasé ears.

The Reactionary Movement
In this universal tendency toward simplicity, this vast effort toward a linear and synthetic art, it seems to me that the new Italian school has a clearly defined rule of the greatest importance. It also, went through a long period of uncertainty. It, too, in its turn, faced an acute harmonic crisis. However, it is only fair to say that this crisis has been much less severe in Italy than in other countries, and that—in spite of what critics may have written—no Italian musician has indulged in the excesses of atonality. Doubtless the common sense of the race has acted as a brake in this direction.

But it is certain today that modern Italian musicians find themselves in possession of a musical language singularly traditional and at the same time new. While other schools are apparently still fighting against certain subversive dogmas, the Italian school makes use of an intelligent and subtle reactionism. Of late some Italian critics have hastily asserted that our young composers are making progress backwards. But artistic evolution often affords violent contrasts. And it is a big mistake to believe that "reaction" always means a return to the past. In numerous instances, a "reactionary" effort which sought to re-establish an equilibrium endangered by another and preceding movement.

That is why I firmly believe that the apparently "reactionary" musical thought of young Italy is singularly fortunate, not only for the musical renaissance of its own country, but also for the destinies of music in general.

London Has Impromptu String Quartet Week
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 3—Within four days no fewer than five visitant quartets have been heard in London. The Lener Quartet has undertaken a series of concerts in Wigmore Hall to illustrate the development of the string quartet. Commencing with the works of Stamitz and Ditterdorf, and taking as their theme, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, the series at the time of writing has just reached the romantic period. One regrets that the Leners did not carry their programs back to the beginnings of string quartet writing. The remarkable Fantasia of Purcell is "worthy of their steel" and would moreover have made a subtly-balanced start for a somewhat in its final stages is to include a Phantasy by Corelli.

On Feb. 23 a large audience came to hear the romantic program. This consisted of Schubert's great D minor Quartet (lasting nearly an hour), Tchaikovsky's Quartet in D major,

Op. 11, and Schumann's in A, Op. 41. Not a point escaped the keen listeners; most of them ensemble players themselves; and as the Lener Quartet solved problem after problem in the Schubert it was interesting to see the looks of pleasure the listeners turned upon one another. For fire, precision and enchanting poetry this performance may stand as a musical landmark. From the technical point of view the opening of the last movement should particularly be mentioned. It is one of the most searching tests of ensemble devised by any composer and the Lener Quartet played it with perfection of unanimity.

After the superlative Schubert, the performance of the Tchaikovsky and Schumann quartets seemed merely well and good. The rather slow tempo adopted in the Tchaikovsky was in accordance with the composer's own markings but apparently militated against the best interests of the music, while the rhythms in Schumann's work were less convincing than those usually gets from the Leners. A beautiful rhythmic effect they made in the Tchaikovsky, however, deserves attention, though only very experienced ensemble players should attempt it, namely the slight prolongation of the tied crochets in the first subject of the first movement.

The Rose Quartet, heard at Wigmore Hall on Feb. 21, represents an older school of quartet playing. Broad sonorous effects, and broad, rather rough-edged bowing for the allegros; solid good feeling, rising into academic rhetoric for the slow movements. Of the three works played, namely Mozart's Quartet in B flat, Beethoven's in G major Op. 18, and Schubert's D minor, the first was the least satisfactory. Here volume of tone, in which the Rose Quartet excels, is of less importance than perception and perfection. Pauly, Schönböck, Bruckner and Mahler, and it is significant that one of the cries heard at the Stravinsky performance demanded "more Bruckner"—the same Bruckner who was ridiculed and hissed in Vienna only 15 years ago.

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By PAUL BECHERT
Vienna, Feb. 23
MUSICAL conservatism failed to give Stravinsky's "Le Sacre du Printemps" an unprecedented reception, when this epoch-making composition made its entry into Vienna at the latest concert of the Philharmonic Orchestra. It was indeed brave of Franz Schalk to serve so modern and unusual a work to the proverbially conservative subscribers of these proverbially conservative concerts; the result was to be expected, but it assumed proportions which were surprising even to those who are acquainted with the musical taste of the general public of this city. The beginning of the "Sacrificial Dance" (the last movement of Stravinsky's piece) was the signal for yells, hisses and whistling, and the pandemonium grew when the muted trombones announced the piercing motive which governs the movement. Schalk and his men continued, undisturbed by the interruptions, which, at the close, culminated in a riot among a part of the audience. These scenes occurred at the general rehearsal; at the performance proper, on the following day, Schalk made an extensive cut in the last movement and thus prevented a new uproar.

Such incidents are a matter of concern to those who stand for musical progress. Their obvious cause is the cries heard at the Stravinsky performance, which, at the close, culminated in a riot among a part of the audience. These scenes occurred at the general rehearsal; at the performance proper, on the following day, Schalk made an extensive cut in the last movement and thus prevented a new uproar.

Schönböck's "Pelleas"
And by a strange coincidence, Schönböck's "Pelleas and Melisande" which only about a decade ago caused a riot at Vienna very similar to that evoked by the Stravinsky piece this week, was a few nights ago performed by Dirk Foch at the Konzertverein and received with respectful silence. Only now, when Schönböck's evolution has gone far beyond his early work, has general nature are still regarded with hostility and hostility in his native city. Musical conservatism is pardonable in a city which proudly dwells on its great tradition, but perhaps nowhere else is hostility toward modernism and new musical ideas so intense as in Vienna. The majority of the press and by the heads of the great musical institutions as in the Austrian capital. The Staatsoper is purely and simply a stronghold of reactionary ideas and what is more important, reactionary tendencies are the creed also of the State Conservatory of Music, which only a few days ago rose to the rank of a State High School of Music; Joseph Marx, a leading figure of Viennese musical life, made his inauguration speech as director of the new High School of Music the occasion for disparaging remarks on modern music in general and on its local leaders in particular!

The I. S. C. M. Concerts
The Austrian section of the International Society for Contemporary Music alone, of all local organizations, has undertaken the task of establishing and continuing a regular contact between the self-excluded Viennese public and the international musical tendencies in the world at large. Their concerts are on a smaller scale and the educational value of their programs.

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therefore limited to a comparatively small circle; yet the importance of these concerts is undeniable. They offer to the Viennese public what is virtually its only opportunity to hear music of all countries which deviates from the trodden paths.

The most recent of the I. S. C. M.'s evenings was again international in its structure. Frederick Delius' Sonata No. 2 for violin and piano could not, to be sure, be counted among the strong and original pieces of contemporary music, and Arthur Honegger's Sonata for cello and piano may be classified as such merely with certain modifications; its second movement is apparently a concession to the French taste of the late nineties, with its reminiscences of César Franck's and Fauré's melodies. But its first movement, and particularly the last one, with its strong, virile and original inspiration, are excellent and intensely interesting.

Webern and Wellesz
Intense and interesting, but fundamentally different, are the three pieces for cello and piano, Op. 11, by Anton von Webern. As usual with this Schönböck disciple, they are extremely short in duration, and again extreme in their outlines and elusiveness in their coloring. They defy analysis; the hearer will either be able to perceive the subtle atmosphere behind these moaning, wailing tones—or, as so often is the case, hear nothing but a series of seemingly senseless notes. Inspection of the score discloses a network of motives and phrases transformed and inverted with the greatest ingenuity. But whatever the controversy about the worth of this music, the fact remains that it held its audiences spellbound and fascinated and left a deep impression (or depression) on the hearers.

The same concert brought a first performance of Egon Wellesz' new suite for cello solo. It is a series of four pieces, immensely difficult to perform but transparent in structure. The characteristic features of nothing but a series of seemingly senseless notes. Inspection of the score discloses a network of motives and phrases transformed and inverted with the greatest ingenuity. But whatever the controversy about the worth of this music, the fact remains that it held its audiences spellbound and fascinated and left a deep impression (or depression) on the hearers.

Walküre in Concert Form
Heard in Minneapolis
MINNEAPOLIS, March 7 (Special Correspondence).—For the regular symphony concert Friday evening Henri Verbrughe presented a program of new music.

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gram of novelties, chief among which was the first act of "Die Walküre" in concert form, with Elsa Alsen, soprano; Paul Althaus, tenor; and Arthur Middleton, baritone, as soloists. Whether one can subscribe to the idea of Wagner operas, in part, or as a whole, being given in concert for or not, this particular performance aroused greater enthusiasm than we have witnessed at any concert during the present season. Not only did the orchestra give an especially finished rendering of the score, the singers also were finely adequate to the exactions of their music, particularly the soprano.

Considerable interest was aroused by a visit of Eugene Goossens, the English composer made to this city recently, and one of the results of his visit was the introduction on this program of his Scherzo, "Tam e' Shanter," a little composition based on the Burns poem. The scherzo, though too little of its kind, the writer had touched merely the high spots of the story and dealt with them as lightly as possible. Although we have no information concerning the composer's performance, further than that it was first played by the Halle Orchestra, in Manchester, England, in 1917, we may expect it was intended to form one section of a suite, all evocative, so far as it goes, it conveys the mood of the poem with great accuracy.

Another novelty for a Minneapolis audience was the "Oriental Impression" by Elsie Janis. Mr. "Eber" given preface the performance by a little speech in which he bespoke a respectful hearing for what "was undoubtedly Oriental music." The audience was respectful without being intrigued, but its influence on the audience has done a particularly fine piece of orchestration; but there is no reason why anybody should regard them as epochal in the evolution of Occidental music. They are interesting as a novelty and because they are decidedly atmospheric. This music represents the "unchanging East," the same 2000 years ago, yesterday and tomorrow, historically intriguing, but its influence on present musical expression will probably be even less potent than the poetic forms from the Orient many European poets have sought to introduce into their works.

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First Time in Boston
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NEXT WEEK—"DEAR BETTIE," by Sir J. M. Barrie

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BERTHA PUTNEY DUDLEY
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British Stage Notes
Special from Monitor Bureau
London, March 3
THE new Shakespeare Company, which is to be known as the Stratford-upon-Avon Festival Company, will open at Stratford-upon-Avon on April 13 and will play for four weeks. The birthday celebration performance will be "King John." The revival of Sir Arthur Pinero's "Iris" will be presented at the Adelphi Theatre, London, by Frank Curzon and Gladys Cooper.

Matheson Lang will produce Rafael Sabatini's "The Tyrant" in Birmingham, England, for a week before opening at the New Theatre in London on March 18.

"The Vortex," which has passed its hundredth London performance, is being transferred shortly to the original cast from the Royalty Theatre to the Comedy.

A new comedy, "The Charlatry," will be produced at the Palace Pier, Brighton, on March 23.

The Trux Sisters revive, "Tricks," with special musical numbers, Miss Helen Trux, will be produced at Nottingham on March 23.

A new musical play, "Bamboula," with lyrics by Douglas Furber and Irving Caesar, music by Albert Sirman and Harry Rosenthal, and words by Harry Vernon and Guy Bolton, is to be presented soon at His Majesty's Theatre, London.

A new musical comedy, "Boodle," with music by Max Dorewsky and Irving Caesar, music by Albert Sirman and Harry Rosenthal, and words by Harry Vernon and Guy Bolton, is to be presented soon at His Majesty's Theatre, London.

John Masfild's morality play, "Good Friday," will be given at the Empire Theatre, Birmingham, by "The Player Folk," on April 10.

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& T col 5s '46	96 1/2	96 1/2	Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	95
& T deb 5 1/2s '43	100 1/2	100	Pub Svc El Pow 6s	96
W & Elec 5s '84	95 1/2	95 1/2	Pub Svc El Pow 6s '48	104
ada Cop 6s '53	100 1/2	100 1/2	Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	104
ada Cop 7s '53	100 1/2	100 1/2	Read rfg 4 1/2s '97	99

...a Cop 18 '38	101 1/2	101 1/2	Reming Arms & f 6a '37	88 1/2
...r & Co 4 1/2 '38	87	87	Rep I & S rfg 5 1/2 '33	90 1/2
...r & Co 5 1/2 '43	92 1/2	92 1/2	Rock I Ark Lou 4 1/2 '34	93 1/2
...sted Oil 6 1/2 '35	102 1/2	102 1/2	St L IM & S rfg 4 1/2 '29	87 1/2
...&SF gen 4 1/2 '35	89 1/2	89 1/2	St L IM & S 4 1/2 R&G dv '33	94 1/2
...st Line 1st con 4 1/2 '29	92 1/2	92 1/2	St L S W 3d 4 1/2 '30	86 1/2

1st Line uni 4 1/2	84	92	91	St L S W con 4 1/2	32	128
1st L&N col 4 1/2	52	86	91	St L S W 1st 5 1/2	52	89
1st Line deb 3 1/2	47	86	86	St L & S F 4th A 5 1/2	50	85
2nd Line 2d 4 1/2	87	89	93	St L & S F adj 6 1/2	55	75
3rd Line 3 1/2	25	69	69	St L & S F inc 6 1/2	60	87
4th Line 4 1/2	100	100	100	St P L Dap 4 1/2	60	80

41 58 '33	88 1/2	88 1/2	St P & K C S L 41 58 '41	101 1/2
58 '95	92 1/2	92 1/2	Seabd A L rfg 48 '59	86
'29	89 1/2	89 1/2	Seabd A L adj 58 '49	65
68 '95	104 1/2	103 1/2	Seabd A L con 68 '45	76
58 ct '48	102 1/2	102 1/2	Sharon Steel Hoop 88 '41	90
	101 1/2	101 1/2	Steadfast	106 1/2

PLEAWV div	41	86 1/2	101	Sinclair Cn O col	6 1/2	38	88
Il Corp 8s	31	105	105	Sinclair Cru O 6s	26 1/2	111	
of Pa rif 5s	48	100 1/2	100 1/2	Skelly Oil 6 1/2	48	96 1/2	
el p m 5s	36	91 1/2	91 1/2	So Colo Pow 6s	47	96 1/2	
el lat ex 5s	26	100 1/2	100 1/2	So Pacific col 4s	49	86	
el con 6s A	48	97 1/2	97 1/2	So Pacific cv 4s	39	86	

Gen 5s A '49	1001	95	So Pacific rfg 4s '53	903
an Tr sf 6s '68	85	100	So Ry con 5s '94	101
Gas 6s	109	85	So Ry gen 6 1/2s '56	109
m Bldg 5s '60	88	87 1/2	So Ry 4s St L div '51	87 1/2
& Elec 5s '37	99 1/2	99 1/2	So'west Bell Tr rfg 5s '54	98 1/2
			Steel & Tube 7s '51	

Electric 6s '42	103	103	Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	106
Electric deb 6s '46	107	107	Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	97
Electric deb 4s	118	118	Third Ave rfg 4s '60	101
Clinton & O 6s '52	107	107	Third Ave 5s '37	54
Consolidated 6s	109	109	Third Ave adj 5s '60	94
			Tide Water 4s '61	42

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her 6s ct 43.....97 ³	Ulat ¹ & Del rfg 4s 52.....110
ic lat 4s 49.....89 ¹	Union El L & P rfg 5s 53.....52
gen 41 ² s 92.....90	Union El L & P 51 ² s.....100
cv 5s 46.....103 ⁷	Union Pac lat 4s 47.....100 ¹ ₂
Q 4s Ill div 44.....103 ⁷	Union Pac 4s 47.....93

St P gen 4s '89	559	559	Union Pacific rig 4s 2003	861
St P gen 4s '89	559	559	Union Pacific 6s '28	104
St P gen 4s '89	559	559	U Ry Inv 1st 5s (Pitts) '26	100
St P gen 4s '89	559	559	U Ry Inv 5s (Pitts) atp '26	99
St P gen 4s '89	559	559	U Ry St Louis 4s '34	70
St P gen 4s '89	559	559	U S Rubber 5s '47	95

St P cv 41 ² 89 ² 53 ¹	54 ²	U S Rubber 71 ² 30 ¹	86 ²
St P gen 41 ² 89 ² 53 ¹	52 ¹	U S Steel's f 5s '63	106 ¹
St P rfg 41 ² 2014 ² 48 ²	77 ²	U Stores Real deb 6s '42	105 ¹
St P cv 6s 2014 ² 48 ²	48 ¹	Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103 ¹
St P 6s '34	53 ²	Va-C C s f 7s '47	94 ²
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fig 48	34	85	85	Va-C C 718 with war	37	45
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& SE in	58	60	76	Va & S'west con	58	58
n 21	58	70	55	Wab 1st 58	39	101
in 58	51	78	55	Wab 2d 58	39	93
			78	Wab 514		

Ken 58	39	291 ²	107 ²	Warner Sug rig 78	39	96	9
Ken 58	87	591 ²	107 ²	Warner Sug Rfg 78	41	81	8
rfg 58	203 ¹	1007 ²	1007 ²	West Pa Pow 51	53	91	3
78	50	108	108	West Shore 48	236 ¹	103	10
Indiana 48	52	78	77 ²	Western Electric 58	44	82 ²	8
nd 51	62	98	98	West...		98 ²	

col 6s 32.....166½	88	Western Pac 6s A 48.....	94	95
Day 2d 41½s 31.....94½	106	Western Pac 6s B 46.....	104½	104
rfg 5s 8 D 63.....94½	94½	Western Un r e 41½s 50.....	95	95
rfg 6s A 29.....103½	96½	Westhouse El & Mfg 7s 31.167½	107	107
col 5s 74.....82½	103½	Wheel & L Erie con 4s 49.....100½	100	100
st 4s 99.....68½	82½	Wilson & Co cr et.....	69½	69

418	95	98	Wilson & Co cv 6s '28	71	98
& Elec	5s	92	Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	95	94
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sta.	100	100	Youngstown S & T 6s '43	98	98
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FOREIGN BONDS			
Argentine Gov 58	52	94	94
Argentine Gov 68	57 A	96	96
Argentine Gov 78	57	102	102
Austrian Gov 78	43	95	95
Argentine 68	58 B	96	96

Belgium (King)	68	'25	863	863
Belgium (King)	71	'45	1097	1097
Belgium (King)	88	'41	1074	1074
Bergen (City)	88	'45	112	112
Bolivia (Rep)	88	'47	934	934
Brazil	71	'45	1097	1097

68	40	107	100	Brazil (US)	88	41	107	107
41	32	107	107	Can (Dom)	58	28	96	96
8	42	89	88	Can (Dom)	58	52	100	100
8	42	85	84	Can (Dom)	51	29	103	103
7	42	91	91	Chile (Rep)	78	42	103	103
7	31	107	107	Chile (Rep)	78	42	100	100

1949	104	104	China (Rep) As '28	103	103
1949	104	104	Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 58 '51	44	44
1949	104	104	Christiania (City) 68 '45	98	98
1949	104	104	Con Pwr Jap ret 78 '45	90	90
1949	104	104	Com Az Antilla 71-28 '39	94	94
1949	104	104	Coph'n (City) 51-58 '44	96	96

61	71	Cuba (Rep)	51	55	99	98
60	64	Czechoslov (Rep)	8	51	99	98
51	108	Finnish et A	61	54	99	98
51	104	Finnish et B	61	54	99	98
58	94	Denmark (King)	6	42	101	101
48	92	Denmark (King)	6	42	101	101

41	1007	1007	Dutch E Indies Nov 53	1107	1107
34	111	111	Dutch E Indies 68	975	975
52	112	113	Dutch E Indies sf 68	1001	1001
58	103	1023	French 7a '49	1005	1005
52	1013	1015	Finland (Rep) 68 45	891	891
47	1041	1041		861	861

31	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	French American Dev 78 '42	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
41	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	French (Rep) 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ '41	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	120	120	French (Rep) 88 '45	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
68	160	160	German not 78 '49	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
78	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	German G E 78	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	Greek 78 '64	87	87

51	28	62	100	100	Haiti (Rep)	68	52	83	85
52	28	62	100	100	Hungary (King)	71	29	92	92
53	28	62	100	100	Jap (Im Gov)	61	39	88	88
54	28	62	100	100	Jurgens U M W	68	32	91	91
55	28	62	100	100	Ind Bk Jap	68	32	94	94
56	28	62	100	100	Mex	48	52	90	90

36.	877 ¹ / ₂	877 ¹ / ₂	Marseilles (City) 6s	213 ¹ / ₂	213 ¹ / ₂
	981 ¹ / ₂	98	Poland ret. 8s	84	84
	921 ¹ / ₂	921 ¹ / ₂	Netherl'ds (King) 6s	95	95
iv 51	1025 ¹ / ₂	1025 ¹ / ₂	Netherl'ds (King) 6s	103	103
	80	89	Norway (King) 6s	103 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂
58 63	981 ¹ / ₂	981 ¹ / ₂	Norway (King) 6s	100	100

40.	94 ³ / ₄	94 ³ / ₄	Norway (King)	6s	44.	100	100
1.	72 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	Norway (King)	6s	52.	99 ¹ / ₂	99 ¹ / ₂
	101 ³ / ₄	101 ³ / ₄	Norway (King)	8s	40.	111	111
5s '66	69	68 ³ / ₄	Nord Rus	6 ¹ / ₂ s	50.	82 ¹ / ₂	82
sta '66	68	67 ³ / ₄	Oriental Dev Ltd	6s	55.	86	85 ³ / ₄
6s '39	70 ¹ / ₂	70 ¹ / ₂	Paris-Orleans	7s	4.	90	90 ¹ / ₂

32	924	924	Panama (Rep)	51	53	102	83
41	70	70	Paris-Lyons Med	68	58	76	76
52	89	88	Queensd (State)	78	41	110	110
58	59	104	Rima Steel Corp	78		90	90
59	71	71	Rio G do Sul (State)	88	46	96	96
			Sweden (Rep)	51	53	102	83

Age 01	231	23	Sao Paulo (City) 8s	52	891	993
Age 5s	88	89	Seine (Dept) 7s	42	974	974
Age 4s 36	84	84	Serbs Cro & Slov 8s	62	881	881
Age 5s 52	981	974	Sweden (King) 6s	39	894	887
Age 50	891	891	Swiss Gov 5 1/2 s	46	1031	1031
Age 52	1001	1001	U.K. Gov 5 1/2 s	46	102	1013

103 3/4	103 3/4	U K Gt Br & I 5 1/2% '29	116	117 1/2
101	101	U K Gt Br & I 5 1/2% '37	106 3/4	106 1/2
76 1/2	76 1/2			
115 1/2	115 1/2			
93 1/2	93 1/2			
98 7/8	98 7/8			

LIBERTY BONDS
(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

[illegible][illegible]

April 30, 1925

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pt 85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	86
67	67	67	67
1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
12	11 1/2	11 1/2	12
11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

24₁ 24₂ 24₃ 24₄
51₁ 31₁ 31₂ 31₃
34₁ 34₂ 34₃ 34₄
53₁ 53₂ 53₃ 53₄
43₁ 43₂ 43₃ 43₄
36₁ 36₂ 36₃ 36₄

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60	60	60	60
66	66	66	66
183	183	183	183
32	31 1/2	32	32

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Bagdad Smty.			

daho	57	56	57
Jerome Verde Dev	1%	1%	1%
Jib Con	13	13	13
McKinley-Cobalt	34	34	34
Pathe Ex Cla A	46	46	46
Pavmar			

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**BUSINESS IN
GRAIN PITS
IS ENORMOUS**

Price Shrinkage of Principal Cereals Record Breaking

business in the grain pits is still of immense proportions, and, as the weather continues to be so cold, the situation is worthy of consideration. It is doubtful if there was ever before in the history of the trade such a comparatively short season. Wheat was off 15 1/2 cents at the same low from the previous close. Corn was down 1/2 cent, and the price of rye as much as 1 1/4 cents in the market. Stop loss selling by disappointed holders of cereals was responsible for much of the decline. And for the first time in several years, the local leaders have talked of export sales and shortages in Europe, but today Europe seems to be doing no good. The market has been two months ago. If judgment could be formed by the demand for wheat and rye especially there has been tremendous downturn in values, with one month of losses after the other going out of the market. The rains and snow in the west and southwest helped accelerate the selling. It was not the weather, however, but the price, the thing has been

gradual elimination of the most of the outside trade, with little new coming into the market to offset the heavy short selling and liquidating pressure.

As prices declined the demand became thinner and the declines more rapid until there was a veritable bull market in grain and grain products advanced with our grains, and this usually checked the demand, as it appeared that foreign buyers were no wise alarmed over the question of supplies.

The reserve figures were bullish for wheat, and on corn, but did not have much effect after the first rush buying on the report.

Domestic cash trade in wheat is not so active as in the spot

With the final smash in small grain sales, the pressure on corn and oats eased, and prices suffered drastic losses, stop loss selling being a big

country marketings of corn have
 up longer in big volume than ex-
 ected, and up to this time there has
 been a decided absence of active buy-
 er support. Cash corn has gone beg-
 gining at discounts which would have

considered almost impossible a
weeks ago.

Home Spect

ly discussed

ried aspects.
prominently

ation of

chitects.

States

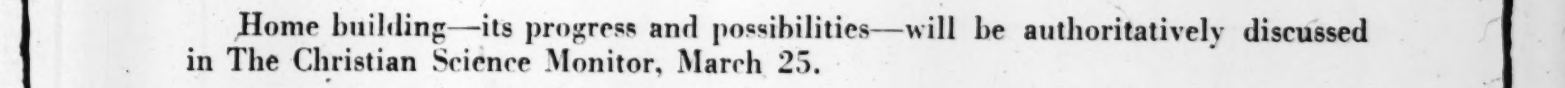
This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and a dark vertical line near the right edge, possibly indicating a fold or a binding edge. There is no text or other markings on the page.

Associa-
Building



11

1



Home Planning

Home Building

"The Building Situation, Costs, Labor, and Materials," by Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

"*Bank Financing for Small Homes*," by William E. Knox, President, American

Miscellaneous Articles of Interest

"Remarkable Exodus to the Suburbs," by Prof. William L. Bailey, Northwestern University.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston, Saturday, March 14, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Light upon the question of the rise of living costs in America is afforded by investigations in progress in Britain.

British Interest in American Living Costs

and Athenæum in which he criticizes the British Government's declared intention to revert to the gold standard. He does not appear to have been thinking, when he wrote it, of the prices of bread and butter, of clothes, boots and rent in the United States, but incidentally these all come in. This is because of the fact that a rise of prices in articles generally is the same thing as a fall in the value of the money for which such articles are bought and sold. In other words, if the dollar be depressed in value, owing, as at present, to what Mr. Reginald McKenna has called "surplus supply of gold," all other prices as expressed in dollars rise. Contrariwise, if the dollar be enhanced in value by making it scarce, all other prices fall. Now such manipulation is precisely what Professor Keynes holds has been going on through the agency of the Federal Reserve Board.

Professor Keynes draws attention to this, not so much because he is concerned with the troubles of people on fixed incomes in America as because the matter affects also the dollar value of sterling. Mr. Lloyd George, it may be recalled, took credit two years ago for the fact that the pound had begun to "look the dollar in the face." Mr. Reginald McKenna pointed out at the Midland Bank meeting last month, however, that it is the dollar that has come down to the pound, not the pound that has climbed up to the dollar. What has happened may be told in Professor Keynes' words, with the explanation only that by the expression "boom conditions" he appears to mean a continued state of rising commodity prices generally. He says:

In the spring of 1923 boom conditions in the United States seemed to be developing; but largely through the action of the Federal Reserve Board, the movement was stopped. Since July, 1924, however, there has been a strong and sustained upward movement, which, subject always to the policy of the Federal Reserve Board, is expected to go further.

Professor Keynes proceeds to consider what is now likely to happen, and he indicates two possible alternatives. "It may be," he says, "that the Federal Reserve Board will come to the conclusion that the incipient boom conditions in the United States are getting dangerous, and will take the position firmly in hand just as they did two years ago." This, he thinks, is what the board ought to do. His other alternative is that the Federal Reserve Board may leave matters alone, in which event he holds that prices in America "will advance a good deal further." During part of 1924, he adds, "the board's open-market policy was decidedly inflationary and has been largely responsible for the sharp rise of prices already experienced. At the present moment their policy is more cautious; but there is no clear indication that they have any steady or considered policy."

This means that, in Professor Keynes' opinion, the Federal Reserve Board is able materially to control the movement of living costs in America. Just now he thinks its policy makes for these prices being high—a state of things which also facilitates Britain's readoption of a gold standard. Later on by limiting the supply of dollars the Federal Reserve Board may depress prices again.

Professor Keynes is not alone in regarding the position as serious. In a recently published statement, Sir Josiah Stamp, lately British representative on the Dawes committee, recalls that a rise of 40 per cent and then a fall of 40 per cent in gold (that is, dollar) value took place in two relatively short periods before the war. This authority further says that there are even in sight "the elements of greater instability," a view which is supported by the fact that the pound has varied in value since the war from \$3.19 to \$4.72, although, as Mr. McKenna has pointed out, it has "maintained stability better than the dollar, which is based on gold."

Living costs in America are thus being swung violently upward and downward by forces which, according to Professor Keynes, are largely within the ability of the Federal Reserve Board to control.

In resubmitting for confirmation by the Senate of the United States the nomination of Mr. Warren as Attorney-General in his Cabinet, President Coolidge has simply emphasized what he deems the established right of a chief executive to call to membership in his official family those of his own selection. A second rejection of that nomination by the Senate will as definitely emphasize the determination of opposing senators to ignore a heretofore generally conceded prerogative. There is no doubt that the President, in deciding to again seek the confirmation of this appointment, fully appreciates the significance of a second adverse vote.

Affirming his willingness to accept entire responsibility for the official acts of the appointee whose acceptability a bare majority of the senators have questioned, Mr. Coolidge has relieved those solicitous members of the Senate who have so generously presumed to protect him against what they must necessarily insist is an error of judgment, from any possibility of being charged with remissness in the performance of a public duty. He has, quite emphatically, called their attention to the fact that those whose "advice and consent" is asked are bound, both by sound reasoning and by established precedent, to withhold that consent only for reasons which, if they are sufficient, should be convincing to the friends of the President as well as to those who make no secret of the fact that they are his political enemies.

The passing of Sun Yat-sen is an entry to be made on the historical records of Democracy and China. It is not a happening at all likely to affect materially the present-day situation in that troubled land. Here was one quite the most outstanding among those few and daring patriots, who, in February of 1912, surprised the world by driving the Manchus from the absolute power they had held for 450 years and setting up the republic, but, almost from that victorious moment, Sun's value to his country grew less. It is true that time and time again he "came back" to a degree—and he is the sole Chinese leader to exhibit such capacity—but if his influence waxed occasionally it waned as regularly, and each ebb carried the water of effort further down the beach of real accomplishment.

That he greatly desired to serve China there is no least reason to doubt. When he said, not so long ago, "I fight for republicanism and righteousness, and for nothing else," he honestly meant just that. However, to shape out of that amorphous Oriental material of nationality a self-controlled and capable state is such labor as would terribly task the genius of the world's greatest democrats, and Dr. Sun was not of these. The inescapable proof of this lies in the fact that he never made a success of those six provinces which composed "The Government of South China," as set up by the People's Party (Kuomintang) at Canton, in the spring of 1921. There Sun was elected President by the members of the original Republican Parliament, driven from Peking by Li Yuan-hung in June of 1917. With that considerable opportunity offered him, he neither consolidated his holdings nor concentrated his efforts. He failed all but utterly to work harmoniously with those at his side. He held dubious hobnobbing with Bolshevik agents and showed a disquieting sympathy with the Manchurian super-tuchun, Chang Tso-lin. In brief, the kindest word that can be written now is that he was not consistent in his efforts to settle the complex problem of the land he so loved.

Dr. Sun was not of the militarists, of course, yet, on the other hand, neither may he be ranked fairly with the enduringly constructive workers. His position, though, was less between those opposing camps than overlapping both. He depended upon soldiery and drew down upon himself much criticism for hiring bandit troops, but he sought force only to force order on the country. To turn the coin, it must be realized that he was wholly uninterested in his own pocket and position, as he demonstrated beyond debate when, in 1913, he took the (probably unwise) advice of friends and eliminated himself as Provisional President, that Yuan Shai-kai might be elected chief executive; Sun believed the Nation so desired. Whereupon Yuan got himself proclaimed Emperor and Sun fled to Japan for life itself. He came on the field a properly ambitious standard bearer for the aspirations of the Chinese people, but (shall one write it "temperamentally") was unable to carry that banner forward. For in the folds of his honest democracy was wrapped the impractical doctrine.

Even those closely in touch with large financial and industrial affairs in the United States were somewhat surprised a day or two ago by the announcement that the Gould heirs had been forced to yield their last controlling interest in what was the remnant of Jay Gould's projected transcontinental railway system. Within the memory of many still active in American finance, the elder Gould, founder of what in his day was regarded as a tremendous fortune, aspired to dominate the transportation systems of his country. In the year 1857 he acquired the Rutland & Washington Railroad by purchase. His holdings steadily increased under his personal management until he became practically the dictator of American transportation policies.

It was the hope of the present generation of Goulds that they might be able to preserve, if not even to strengthen, the great properties accumulated by their founder. But this ambition was not to be realized. With the absorption of the St. Louis Southwestern, familiarly known as the "Cotton Belt," by the Rock Island System, preceded during the last decade by the loss of control of the Missouri Pacific, Western Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande, Wabash, and Wheeling & Lake Erie, there now remains not a single railway property to be known as a Gould line.

When the Gould interests projected and built the Western Pacific and thus spanned the continent with properties virtually controlled by the Gould heirs, it seemed that the dream of Jay Gould was to be realized. But there immediately followed that disastrous battle between E. H. Harriman and the Goulds which had much to do with precipitating the financial upheaval of 1907, in which both sides were losers. Then there was begun the decline of two great fortunes. Gradually since that year the Goulds have yielded, one after another, the properties which Edwin Gould, testifying a year or so ago in a suit affecting the administration of his father's estate, said it had been the ambition of the heirs to preserve in an effort to bring to a realization the hope of their founder.

It has been shown by testimony adduced in the trial of the several suits between the Gould heirs that the original Gould fortune of \$84,000,000, left by Jay Gould in 1892, has undergone a depletion of \$36,695,722 under the management of the estate's trustees. These losses, if such they may be assumed to be, have been sustained in a little over thirty years, during a period in which many American fortunes have been multiplied. An important and interesting economic problem is suggested by what has taken place. The Gould fortune is not the only one that has failed to increase in the hands of residuary legatees. If one thing more than another has been made apparent, it is that money possesses no inherent power to multiply or perpetuate itself. Many who have been denied what they have regarded as the privilege

of enjoying great wealth have allowed themselves to remain under the obsession that money, as such, was powerful enough, or might at some time become powerful enough, to force them into economic and social slavery.

But it is possible even today, as it has been possible throughout the ages, to mark definitely the disintegration of this supposed power. It is a reasonable conclusion that no great accumulation of material wealth can survive the passing of two generations. Except in a few instances in America it has barely survived intact the span of the second generation. It is true, of course, that there now exist larger accumulations of individual wealth than heretofore, but there is no reason to believe that what may be regarded as the immutable law of disintegration will not operate in the future as in the past. Wealth, like water, can rise no higher than its source. In seeking its natural level it must, despite whatever artificial devices are employed, sooner or later readjust itself.

When Curt Taucher, who impersonated the title figure of Wagner's "Siegfried" at the opera in New York recently blew into his improvised reed-pipe, to imitate the bird song, and when, too, he put his "little silver horn" to his lips, to sound a forest call, nothing in the world came of his efforts. Nothing, for that matter, was ever expected to result from the blowing and the calling of the man who characterizes the impetuous hero. To play a reed-pipe—even one whittled out of a stick—and to wind a horn—even one of the most primitive type—is altogether out of a singer's line.

That, however, only half describes the situation. For the habits of listeners have to be considered by a composer as well as those of performers. If an opera actor were to be so much as seen with a reed-pipe or a real hunting horn in his hands, the audience would be uneasy at once. And were he to attempt to draw a scale from the one instrument or to fetch harmonies from the other, he would probably bring down the house in a way not to his liking.

Nothing, indeed, came of Mr. Taucher's efforts; and yet, the reed-pipe was heard, being played off-stage by somebody whose name was not on the show bills, and with an execution representing the labor of half a career. The reed-pipe, anticipating, with its comic glides, the era of jazz, was heard. So, in turn, the horn, in all the beauty of its perfected modern tone, was heard; and again, with an execution that an artist must study many summers and winters to attain.

How far the reed-pipe and horn in "Siegfried" symbolize opera, and music, taken as a whole, who shall say? One person makes the motions, while another, hidden and unknown, makes the sound. The tenor or the soprano presents the aria, but tradition does the singing. The rules of bel canto, formulated, perhaps, in the seventeenth century, are behind the voice; and the old Italian teachers may fairly be regarded as the origin of expression. But the opera aria stands in historic record as a form of comparatively recent invention. The tune on the reed-pipe and the call on the horn are the heritage of an unreckoned past. If Mr. Taucher, then, at the footlights represented two or three hundred years of authority, the two instrumentalists behind the scenes represented nobody knows how many thousand years of it. In which case, he had reason enough to keep silence and let them speak.

Editorial Notes

There was quite a lot of valuable advice to everybody in what E. D. Gibbs, advertising director of the National Cash Register Company, said at a luncheon before the Advertising Club of Boston, Mass., the other day. In speaking of the qualities that make for success in advertising, for example, he urged that the most important one "is the ability to stick." "Plug and plug more," he added, "and never get discouraged." What a wonderful world this would be if that suggestion were carried out by all in every walk of life! And then he said that the advertising copy writer should always write, not for himself, but for his reader. The importance of this faculty of looking at things from the other fellow's point of view can hardly be overestimated. He who has learned this lesson, moreover, has taken a far step toward achieving that real success, the rewards for which come not from without at all, but are found within the consciousness of man.

Maybe the Civic Club of Camp Hill, Pa., is not known throughout the world, but its recent action in adopting a resolution calling upon the daily papers of Harrisburg to change their policy of indiscriminately publishing crime news merits emulation by societies in every section of the globe. The resolution reads specifically thus:

Resolved, That the Civic Club of Camp Hill urge the newspapers of Harrisburg to censor rigidly the news items of the day, and to urge other clubs and federations to do the same.

In presenting the resolution the proposer said that there is so much daily publication of scandals and murders by American newspapers that an unfair representation of the home life of the United States is thereby given to readers. And none can deny the truth of this statement.

At the Feltham, Eng., police court the other day two men were fined for cruelty to rabbits, having, it was alleged, caused them to be unnecessarily worried by dogs at a coursing meeting. So far, so good. At the trial, however, inspectors of the R. S. P. C. A. said that the dogs were kept close to the boxes containing the rabbits, and that "the rabbits were so terrified that they were not in a fit state for coursing." What a confession! It is as if they had said that the rabbits, so long as they were not frightened too badly, were fit subjects for such so-called sport. Doubtless there was greater cruelty in this instance than in the regular course of events, but that such coursing should be allowed under any circumstances seems utterly incompatible with the ethics of the twentieth century.

The Evanescent Cross Word

The cross-word storm is passing. It came with cyclonic force—from nowhere—carrying before it all sorts and conditions of men, from "most potent, grave and reverend signiors" to "the whining schoolboy, with his satchel and shining morning face," and swept the earth for a moment with its gusty force. Now its attraction is vanishing with its novelty, though its effects are visible in the newspaper pages still being used in futile endeavors to galvanize it into activity by the offer of money prizes.

The old spelling bee caused in its day a similar outburst of zeal, which likewise led to strenuous handling of the forgotten dictionary, and furnished some with instruction and many with amusement. The writer recalls the case of a country grocer who, asked to spell the cry of a horse, responded with confidence "K-N-E-Y." What a treat for the small boys of the town, and how long they remembered it!

Something more analogous to the cross-word movement may be found in the ardor for anagram, palindrome, logograph, notarikon, word-square, riddle, rebuz, etc., that at various periods has seized the fancy of mankind, the popularity of each fading away as its utility became evident. Some of these fads led to remarkable results.

The decline of so many word-games, most of them far superior, from an intellectual point of view, to the cross-word puzzle, indicates the probable early extinction of the latest arrival; and the rapidity of its rise will, it is likely, only be matched by that of its fall. Hailed at first as a splendid mental exercise, practice has shown that the apparent gain is not real, and that in few cases does the interest extend beyond the solution of the particular word or group. When one man urged his wife to continue the pastime as a means of improving her vocabulary, she asked: "Why extend that? You have not yet heard half the words I already know."

The anagram has been known from remote antiquity. Marlowe refers to the practice as existing among the Jews, and speaks of "Jehovah's name, forward and backward anagrammatically." This name, however, does not in Hebrew characters form a perfect anagram, as the initial syllable is superfluous.

On the font in the basilica of St. Sophia at Constantinople, and in several English and French churches, there may be seen a celebrated and significantly appropriate palindrome, which reads:

NIWONANOMIMATAMHOMONAXOIN

(Wash my transgressions—not my face alone.)

The word "lybē" (fish), to which St. Augustine, in "De Civitate Dei" attaches a mystic meaning, is formed from the initial letters of "Ipsū; Xpōtū; Gōū; Yōū; Zōtū; Iēsu Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour."

Macaronism because he overcame the enemies of Israel, is said to be an acrostic on "Mi Camokah Baelin Jehovah" (Who is like unto thee, O Lord, among the gods?). It is curious that a like appellation was bestowed on the son of Pepin d'Héristal, who, after defeating the Saracens, was styled "Charles 'Martel' (Hammer)."

Sometimes a palindrome consists in the backward and forward reading of letters, sometimes of words, the results being identical each way. Each line of the two following, it will be seen, is a complete palindrome:

Signa te, signa, tenere me tangis et angis
Roma tibi subito motus ibi amor.

Palindromic verse may present either the same or different senses in the two opposite ways of reading the words. The following dithyramb:

Præcipiti modo quod decurrit tempore flumen
Tempore consumptum jam cito defleat.

which, reversed, is:

Defleat cito jam consumptum tempore flumen
Tempore decurrit quod modo præcipiti.

Signifies in the first case: "The stream which for a time flows precipitously will soon become exhausted," and in the second: "The stream will soon become exhausted which for a time flows precipitously."

Cauden translates the following palindrome, and the apparent cynicism of the translation is inherent in the original:

St. mundi, munis.
(Give me your fee, and I warrant you free.)

Another runs:

In grum imus nocte et consummar ignit.
(We go round in darkness and are consumed by fire.)

It would seem, however, that the acme of ingenuity had been attained in the evolution of what seems a perfect palindrome, and one which, though very ancient, has never been even approached in completeness. Here it is:

R O T A S
O P E R A
T E N E T
A R E P O
S A T O R

It may be read in many different ways: down or up; from left to right, or right to left; or in boustrophedonic style, alternately left and right, as an ox turns in plowing. It has been variously translated. Regarding "tenet" as the final word, we obtain a four-line statement that "Sator opera tenet" (the Creator maintains [holds] his works). If read in its entirety, in any direction, we get: "Arepo the sower holds the wheels in work." But in addition to all this, as an instance of full measure, pressed down and running over, the three words, Rotas, Opera, Tenet, contain the anagram: "Pater noster A O" (Our Father, Alpha and Omega).

It is said that Napoleon, on being asked whether he could have invaded England with success, replied by a palindrome: "Able was I ere I saw Elba."

It was a medieval anagrammatist who discovered that Plato's question contained its own answer. He asked: "Quid est Veritas?" (What is Truth?) And the answer was: "Est vir qui adest." (It is the man who is here.)

"Madam, I'm Adam," is not recorded as addressed to Eve, but it is one of comparatively few English palindromes.

"Queen Victoria's Jubilee Year," in anagram, becomes: "I require love in a subject"; "Horatio Nelson," "Honor est a Nilō."

The notarikon: E. T. L. N. L. T. E. (Eat to live, never live to eat), is matched by the corresponding Latin form E. T. V. N. L. E. (Edas ut vivas, ne vivas ut edas).

From "Révolution française" we get a curious prophecy: "In Coysa la finira" (A Corsican will finish it). Voltaire, an assumed name of the writer, is an anagram of his real name, which was: Arouet [le] [jeune] (Arouet Jr.).

The acrostic was much employed in ancient Rome, and passed, wherever Latin was used, to the various writers in other languages of the first centuries of the Christian era. It flourished in the cloisters in the Middle Ages and among the poets of the Renaissance, sometimes assuming a double form, as below:

Amour parait dans tout cœur imprévu
Non trës heureux d'une que j'aime bien
Non non, jamais cet amoureux lie n'
Autre que mort défaire ne pourra

An odd mixture that may be mentioned here is in what is sometimes called macaronic Latin. (Macaroni is the name given in Italy to a mixture of coarse meal, eggs, and cheese.) A Cunningham published in 1801 a "Delectus Macaroniorum Carminum"—a history of macaronic verse, for those who have forgotten their Mother Goose rhymes, this version of "Sing a Song of Sixpence" will serve as a reminder:

Cane carmen sexpence, pera
plena rye.
De multis atris avibus coctis
lacked in a pie.

Simul haec apert' est, cantat
omnis grex.
Nonne permixta, quod vidit
dimidium rex.

Dimidium rex exus, mist ad
regiam.
Quod vult illa, senda
back eatium.

Rex fuit in ætæro, multo
nummo timens.

In culina Domina, bread and
mel consumens.

Anceps in horreolo, hanging out
the clothes.

Quam descendens cornix rap-
puit her nose.

The King was in his count-
ing house, counting out
his nose.

The Queen was in the park,
eating bread and honey.

The maid was in the garden,
hanging out the
clothes.

Down came a blackbird, and
pecked off her nose.

The Week in New York

New York, March 14
The need for a complete new code of etiquette for long-distance oratory, and particularly for letting audiences know when and how to give more room, they must have more layers. A building designed recently to occupy a block on Fifth Avenue from Fifty-Eighth to Fifty-Ninth streets, and representing an investment of \$200,000,000, was found to require a height of 580 feet if it was to keep within the law and still produce a return large enough to be, if not handsome, at least good-looking. Its construction had to be postponed, however, in hopes of a special concession, because the figure, though becoming enough financially, was not artistically, there being limits to beauty, even if not to the sky.

A picture of King Alfonso of Spain has arrived here on ambassadorial duty. It was painted especially by Moya del Pino at the King's command, to help take Spain out of the fantasy of gold lace and airy castles, and put it down as a land where an unromantic American Scientist might feel at home. As described by Señor del Pino, who, in company with two other artists, has brought this and a host of other paintings here for an exhibition, it shows the King in a quite informal attitude, not in the usual military uniform, but in a black lounge suit and a semisoft collar, and sitting on the edge of a table.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must reserve the right of their publication, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The First Chartered Woman's College"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
The Monitor recently ran a very interesting account of the founding of Wesleyan College at Macon, Ga., written by Hopewell N. Bowdoin. However, Mr. Bowdoin was not correct in calling it "the first chartered woman's college in the world."

The first chartered woman's college in the world was Elizabeth Female Academy, near the historic village of Assonet, Mass., and about six miles from Natchez, Miss., chartered by the Mississippi Legislature in 1819, to confer degrees on graduates. Although called an academy, the school did college work and the curriculum was that of the men's colleges of the time.

Grounds and buildings of the school were donated by Mrs. Elizabeth Roush, for whom it was named in 1818. The school was under the supervision of the Methodist Conference of the State and did splendid work for about twenty-five years, but was destroyed by fire in 1849 and never rebuilt.

During the state D. A. R. convention to be held in Natchez this year a memorial marker will be unveiled by Mrs. Martha Farrar, the only living graduate. The marker fund is being raised by voluntary contributions from the Elizabeths, old and young, in the State.

Durant, Miss. C. A. D.

Motion Pictures and the "Crime Glamour"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
While no thoughtful reader of the daily newspapers can fail to agree with the position taken by The Christian Science Monitor, the Christian Century, and others, and while we must agree that the press should bear the blame for that for which it is clearly to a great extent responsible, I believe that the motion pictures are equally culpable for the "crime glamour" to use your headline.

Your today is not spending its time in telling over newspaper reports to discover methods of criminal procedure, but day after day in hundreds of cities and villages it has its mind prepared for suggestion of evil conduct by the thousands of feet of film which glorify evil and depict it as a highly attractive aspect of human living.

The motion pictures in the school class rooms, presenting the stories of industry, history, and nature, are in too small a proportion to those which flatter vice outside the schoolroom, to offset their influence.

Oak Park, Ill. L. P. Y.